

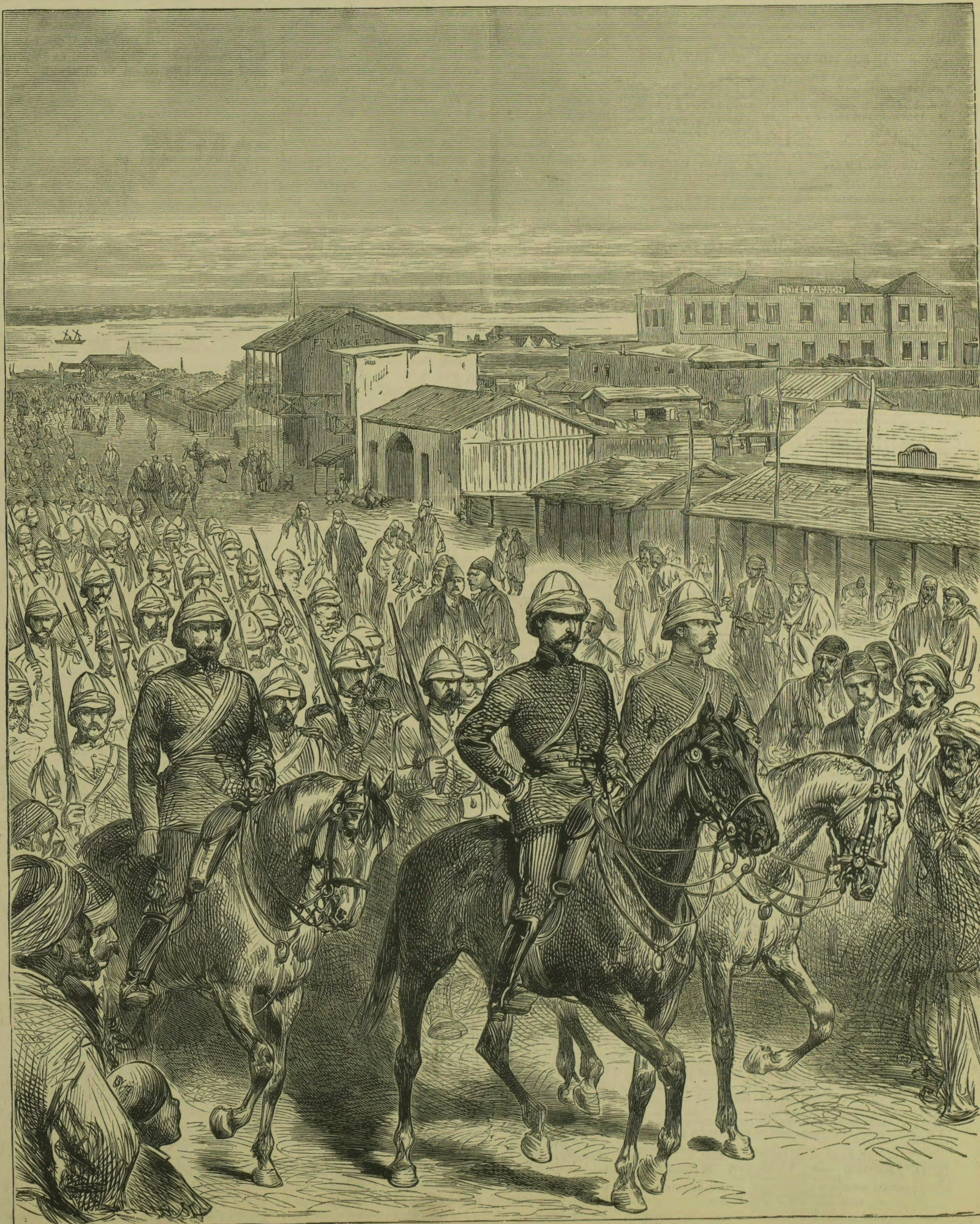
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2261.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: OCCUPATION OF ISMAILIA BY BRITISH TROOPS—THE GUARDS MARCHING IN.—SEE PAGE 246.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at 24, Macleay-street, Sydney, Australia, the wife of Francis Edward Joseph, Esq., of a son. (By telegram.)

On the 18th ult., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Foot's Cray Place, Kent, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a daughter, who survived a few hours only.

On the 25th ult., at Fulmer Place, Fulmer, Slough, the Lady John Hay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th ult., at Upton Helions, the Rev. G. A. Sneyd, son of the late Rev. J. Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, Staffordshire, to Christabella, daughter of J. Harris, Esq., of Bourn-on-the-Hill.

DEATHS.

On June 25, at Suva, Fiji, Orlando Pridham, the only and beloved child of Bolton Glanvil Corney, M.R.C.S., Esq., Government Medical Officer, Fiji, and of Evelyn, his wife. He died, to the grief of all who knew him, after three weeks' suffering, from sunstroke, aged 4 years and a half nearly.

On the 19th ult., at Callao, of diphtheria, Captain Prescott William Stephens, R.N., of H.M.S. Thetis, Tynningham, Beckenham, and youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Stephens, of Belgrave, Leicestershire, aged 46.

On the 19th ult., at the Baths of Lucca, the Hon. James E. Cooley, of New York, in his 80th year.

On the 25th ult., at her residence, 14, Kensington Park-gardens, Hannah Shepherd, widow of the late Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow, and daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, aged 73.

On the 28th ult., at 24, Montagu-street, Portman-square, Eliza, widow of the late Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., aged 78.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9, 1882.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Reynolds; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Roe. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. R. Diggie; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

Moon's last quarter, 1.26 p.m. Liverpool Autumn Exhibition of Pictures opens.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Library Association, annual meeting, Cambridge. Manchester, Liverpool, &c., Agricultural Society Show, Preston (four days). Races: Sandown, Curragh, and Richmond Meetings.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Isle of Wight Agricultural Society Show, Newport (two days).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Royal Northern Yacht Club: Cruise (three days). Races: Croydon and Leicester Meetings.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

Crystal Palace Great Fruit Show (two days).

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

Thames Sailing Club, Match: Surbiton.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. at least, next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. at least, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
August 20	29.914	63.8	49.1	68	8	70.0	48.7	W. SW.	286	0.030		
21	29.726	60.7	44.3	60	7	65.0	54.6	W. WSW.	351	0.000		
22	29.719	61.6	45.6	62	9	64.6	51.7	WSW. W. SSW.	401	0.220		
23	29.392	58.8	42.8	61	8	64.6	52.8	WSW.	494	0.005		
24	29.588	57.6	47.3	77	7	61.6	48.3	WSW.	340	0.140		
25	29.378	59.6	51.5	84	8	65.9	52.7	WSW. SSW. SSW.	280	0.035		
26	29.607	60.3	48.1	72	8	66.5	53.0	SW. WNW. W.	218	0.025		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.735	29.808	29.391	29.586	29.461	29.548
Temperature of Air	61.12	60.9	57.02	58.62	59.3	59.6
Temperature of Water	56.62	52.92	52.1	50.8	51.6	53.8
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	SSW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 25	6 10	6 35	7 2	7 32	8 10	8 55

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. The New Drawing-Room Carriages, specially appointed for the convenience of first-class passengers travelling between Liverpool and London, are now run on the Express-Trains leaving London (Euston) for Liverpool at 2.45 p.m., and Liverpool (Line-street) for London at 11.0 a.m.

These Saloons are furnished with separate apartments for family parties, a loudspeaker for ladies with toilet accommodation, a large carriage for gentlemen, with separate compartments for smokers and lavatory attached, with corridor communication throughout the whole vehicles.

An Attendant accompanies the Saloons, and can be summoned by electric gong from each compartment.

Ordinary First Class Fares are charged. Ordinary Saloon Carriages, provided with lavatory accommodation, are also attached to the 12.0 noon and 5.0 p.m. Trains from London; and 12.0 noon and 4.0 p.m. Trains from Liverpool. G. FINDLAY, General Manager. Euston Station, August, 1882.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and ITALY.

The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furca-Oberalp, Splügen, &c. Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, braving in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospects of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy. Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. London to Lucerne 3 hours; Milan, 5 1/2 hours to Rome; 4 1/2 hours to Venice. Time Tables of Chatham and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways.

PICCADILLY HALL.—HOME OF THE MIDGETS.

THE ROYAL AMERICAN MIDGETS,

GENERAL MITE and MILLIE EDWARDS,

THE SMALLEST PEOPLE in the WORLD,

WILL RETURN from their Holiday by the Seaside,

and APPEAR in their "Old Quarters" MONDAY, SEPT. 4, Every Afternoon and Evening, until further Notice.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.

Seventeenth consecutive year.

Great success of those imitable drolls.

THE TWO MACS.

Who will appear at every Day and Night Performance.

Tickets for all parts can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), at a Quarter to Eight. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

IMPERIAL THEATRE.—Mrs. LANGTRY will APPEAR for TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, being her LAST APPEARANCE in ENGLAND previous to her departure for America. Commencing SATURDAY, SEPT. 16. The Box-Office will be opened Sept. 9.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY.—It is proposed to organise a regiment of MOUNTED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. Headquarters to be in London. Further information can be obtained by communicating with Lieut.-Col. V. M. L., care of "Volunteer Service Gazette," 121, Fleet-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

The campaign in Egypt has made great and unexpected progress. It is now a week since Sir Garnet Wolseley's first war bulletin came to hand. Before the whole of the Second Division had been fairly organised at Ismailia, it became necessary, at all risks, to secure the Freshwater Canal, from which the supply of water had been cut off by the vigilant enemy on Thursday week. With a force of about 1000 infantry, the Household Cavalry, some mounted infantry and two guns, after a hurried and wearisome march of seven miles over the burning sand, the commander-in-chief was able to take possession of the dam in the canal near Magfar. Confronted by some 10,000 Egyptians with twelve guns, the British troops held their ground all day, gallantly repulsing the attacks made upon them by cavalry and artillery—the latter, happily, very badly served. Declining to retreat even against such odds, Sir Garnet maintained his position through the night, and early on Friday he had at his disposal the First Division—the detachment of Guards being under the command of the Duke of Connaught—and the Cavalry Brigade, with sixteen guns, which had hurried forward on the preceding afternoon to reinforce his small force. The Egyptians having deemed it prudent to retire, General Lowe, with cavalry and artillery, commenced a flanking movement, which brought him round to the rear of the enemy, who were routed. Throwing away their arms, they fled in wild dismay, leaving the camp and railway station at Mahsameh, five Krupp guns, and seventy-five cars laden with provisions and military stores in possession of our troops. Most important of all, Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha, Arabi's chief military adviser, who designed the defences of Kafr Dowar and Tel-el-Keber, having been left behind by a railway train, was captured in the British camp. These brilliant operations were carried out with a British loss of only five killed and twenty-seven wounded, and were completed on Saturday by the occupation of Kassassin, where, further dams on the Canal having been removed, the water now flows freely.

The second act of this sanguinary drama followed very close upon the first. The suspicious information volunteered by the captured chief of the staff suggested that the defenders of the Cairo railway were thoroughly cowed. This may have been so, but the arrival of Arabi himself, who had discovered the critical state of affairs near the Freshwater Canal, restored their courage. Under his auspices, the Egyptians, all day on Monday, under a blazing sun, harassed with false alarms the small force of General Graham which held the important position of Kassassin Lock, and towards evening attacked it in real earnest with some 13,000 and a number of heavy guns. The Household Cavalry and Dragoon Guards in reserve at Mahsameh, which also had been under arms all day and almost without food, were now now urgently summoned, and General Lowe once more, as the sun was setting and the moon rising, wheeled far to the right of the assailing force in order to repeat his successful plan of getting in rear of the enemy. During the interval General Graham's small garrison held out with stubborn resolution, and was sorely pressed behind its half-formed intrenchments by the Egyptian infantry, who fought with unexpected bravery under the inspiration of their leader. The bright moon ere long betrayed the presence of our battalions of horsemen waiting for the coming up of the artillery, and they were greeted with a furious artillery fire. But very soon—not a minute too soon for the exhausted defenders of Kassassin—with an irresistible rush, the Household Cavalry came down upon the Egyptian artillerists and scattered the flying infantry. They hastily retreated, leaving eleven guns behind them on the field, which, though captured by our troopers, were eventually carried off in the darkness by the enemy. This success cost the British General some five killed and about a hundred wounded, and it indicates that there may be very tough and exhausting work before Sir Garnet Wolseley enters the streets of Cairo.

Notwithstanding the Egyptian disaster along the line of railway to Cairo, Arabi continues to strengthen his defences at Kafr Dowar, towards Lake Mareotis. His best troops are still believed to occupy those lines; and here it is thought he will make his last stand, in order that, if necessary, he may be able to escape into Tripoli. At present, however, he has been able to detain the First Division at Alexandria, under General Hamley, who

however, with a brigade of Highlanders has been ordered to Ismailia.

Cetewayo has left our shores, amid tokens of general good will, if not of demonstrative popularity. Public opinion, except among our Natal colonists, applauds the decision of the British Government to restore him to the throne of Zululand, where the King will apparently be welcomed back by all but the adherents of John Dunn. He is to be assisted in his return to his kingdom by the counsels of a British Resident and a military adviser. Although there have been dark blots in the career of Cetewayo, his desire to be on good terms with this country has always been manifest. That traditional tendency will be immensely strengthened by his visit to London, and the generous treatment he has received. The Zulu King has been "astonished," as he says, with the evidences of our greatness and boundless resources, and the reticence which he had preserved during his various visits about the metropolis fairly broke down when he saw the great engineering feats performed in the workshops of Woolwich Arsenal. Simplicity, intelligence, and good sense are the qualities that have marked the sable potentate in his intercourse with Englishmen, and will stand him in good stead on his return to Zululand. In his reception to deputations he has been anything but an "untutored savage." His shrewdness and diplomacy were worthy of a Cabinet Minister. Thus in giving audience to a body of temperance reformers, Cetewayo, while vindicating the use of beer by the Zulus—a kind of harmless gruel, both meat and drink—expressed his aversion to ardent spirits—"which are death"—and avowed his readiness to exclude them entirely from his dominions. But "the right place to shut the door is," as he shrewdly said, "the side from which the spirits are allowed to come"—that is from Natal and the Transvaal. To exclude the bad rum which finds its way as contraband across the frontier will perhaps be even more difficult than to come to terms with the independent chiefs, whose rule and jealousies have created chronic anarchy in Zululand. If, as seems probable, the restored King is able to restore peace and prosperity to his country, he will entirely justify the bold policy of the Colonial Office, and extricate England from a serious dilemma in South Africa.

It is a great relief to turn from the work of destruction, which is, of course, the *raison d'être* of desolating war, to the progress of pacific civilisation as illustrated by the proceedings of our scientific Parliament. Although, amid the sensational news which reaches us daily, or oftener, from the Valley of the Nile, the reports of the British Association excite less attention than usual, they have a more permanent interest for humanity than the overthrow of military despotism in Egypt. The week's session at Southampton is a record of gains and advances in the domain of science. At the Jubilee meeting held last year at York Sir John Lubbock marked the successive stages of scientific progress during the preceding fifty years. This year the new President, Dr. Siemens, has told a story, quite as wonderful and romantic, as to the practical utilisation of successive discoveries, and the extent to which nature has been induced to become the handmaiden of civilisation. "Waste products" are being turned to account by the knowledge we have acquired of their properties and uses, as in the case of coal, where the residuum is more valuable as coke, colouring matter for dyes, manure, &c., than the coal itself. This accomplished savant does not despair of subduing London fogs, and turning to account their useful ingredients; of constructing ships, by the use of "mild steel," so that collisions may almost be avoided; of superseding the wasteful steam-engine by electricity as a motive power; of gas, "the poor man's friend," becoming the cheapest means of producing heat and propelling vessels; of the electric light being worked by such natural sources of power as waterfalls, the tidal wave, or the wind, and being utilised for agricultural purposes, and for the propelling of railway trains. At the various sectional meetings, papers of great value were read on economical questions, geology, anthropology, and chemistry, and much light was thrown upon Arctic discovery, and the researches of geographical explorers in Asia and Africa. The Southampton meeting, though not prolific of new and startling theories that subvert ordinary thought and conceptions, is likely to yield a substantial if not a brilliant addition to the sum of scientific knowledge.

The English cricket season has culminated in a great two-day's match at the Oval between our Australian visitors and a team composed of eleven of the best English players, professional and amateur. On the first day, Monday, the scale inclined in favour of England, which had a balance of thirty-eight runs in their favour. But on Tuesday—the match having been stopped for some hours by heavy rain—the scale began to turn, in consequence of the splendid batting of Massie and Murdoch, and the fine bowling of Spofforth. It was a well-played and cautious game, and Australia won by seven runs, not a great triumph, but one of which the Colonial Eleven may well be proud. They have indeed been beaten this season by Cambridge University and the Players of England, but the defeat of the picked representative team at the Oval crowns a brilliant cricket campaign, and will gratify the pride and awaken the enthusiasm of their fellow-colonists at the antipodes.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Aug. 29, was the hundredth anniversary of the loss, at Spithead, of the hundred-and-eight-gun ship *Royal George*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Kempenfeldt. Cowper writes, in his "Toll for the Brave" ("Plangimus fortes. Periere fortes") :—

A land breeze shook the shrouds;
And she was overset;
Down went the *Royal George*
With all her crew complete.

The poet estimates the loss of life at "twice four hundred men" ("Bis quater centum"). "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" says that Admiral Kempenfeldt, "the crew, many marines, women, and Jews—in all about six hundred persons—were drowned." Cowper says that it was the land breeze "shaking the shrouds" that did the mischief; Haydn says that the catastrophe was due to the guns rolling to one side; while in "Chambers's Book of Days" it is hinted that the disaster was caused by the abnormally perilous position in which the ship was placed. She had been "heeled over"—that is to say, more of her hull had been exposed above the surface of the water on one side than on the other, in order to allow certain repairs to be executed on her keel. So, having shifted her centre of gravity, and, not being the Leaning Tower of Pisa (of which the centre of gravity is still within the base), she capsized. And I want to know, if one authority tells you one thing, and another authority tells you another, how history is to be written with the accuracy demanded by an esteemed secondhand bookseller, who writes me this week to tell me that "Ireland's History of Napoleon is in four volumes, and not in three;" the number which I gave last week in a paragraph about the battle of Essling, or Esslingen, or Aspern.

Of course "Ireland" is in four volumes; but I wrote, up to my eyes, so to speak, in Napoleonic "Lives;" and between Thiers, who (in my edition, a German one) is in twenty-one volumes; and Sir Walter Scott, who is in nine, and Las Cases, who is in two, and Hazlitt, who is in four, and Laurent de l'Ardèche, who is in one, I became confused.

Mem.: There was a *Royal George* (so Pepys tells us) in the reign of Charles I. She was reported "missing" after our great and disastrous sea-fight with the Dutch in 1666. A singular fatality seemed to attend the men-of-war with the prefix of "Royal" in this reign. In the action just mentioned the *Royal Charles* and the *Royal Katherine* both went twice aground. The *Royal James* was burned by the Dutch in the Medway; so was the *Royal Oak*, the second of that name. There really seemed to be "nae luck about the House"—of Stuart, either by sea or by land.

The worthy Clerk of the Acts to the Admiralty records (Diary, Feb. 15, 1664), with curious equanimity, the loss of the first *Royal Oak*. "At noon, with Creed to the Trinity House, where a very good dinner among the old jokers, and an extraordinary discourse of the manner of the loss of the *Royal Oak* coming home from Bantam upon the rocks of Scilly." I am exercised about one expression in this paragraph. Why should Mr. Pepys have spoken of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House as old jokers? I hope they did not joke about the loss of the *Royal Oak*. How long had they been jocose? Were they jocular under the Commonwealth? Oliver, as we all know on Mr. Carlyle's authority, "stood no nonsense." Did he stand any joking from Tower Hill? Mr. Gladstone is an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. He is not an old joker.

Mem.: Perhaps it was some facetious member of this ancient fraternity who was the author of the joke about the Buoy at the Nore marrying Miss Issippi; and the cognate witticism of all the inhabitants of Ceylon being condemned to a perpetual state of celibacy in consequence of "Point de Galle."

Meanwhile, the commemoration of the dreadful catastrophe of Aug. 29, 1782, will probably lead to a practically beneficent result. Many of the bodies washed ashore after the wreck were buried in the old churchyard, Portsea (St. Mary's, Kingston), but the stones erected to their memory have fallen into decay; the church tower—the only portion remaining of the antique edifice—is painfully dilapidated; and the church itself is not large enough to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing congregation. So the Vicar of Portsea has issued an appeal to the public for funds wherewith to repair the tower, add a transept and chancel to the church, and place the churchyard in thoroughly good order. The Vicar strengthens his appeal by the reminder that it is not only naval men who should feel interested in the old church at Portsea. Charles Dickens was christened there, in 1812. There likewise was baptised in 1806 the second Brunel, the engineer of the Great Western Railway and the designer of the Great Eastern steamship.

"Old Letters." I am not aware whether my "indefinite" correspondent is satisfied with the information that Mr. Frederick Locker is the author of the verses on "Old Letters"; but the mention of that fact has been productive to me of results the reverse of satisfactory. It seems that the late Caroline Norton (Lady Stirling Maxwell) wrote a very pathetic poem called "Old Letters." For some days past the post has been bringing me letters of the following type:—

Sir,—You are quite in error in assuming that Mr. Frederick Locker is the author of the verses mentioned by your correspondent. They are by the Rev. Jonas Whalesby, M.A., and were first published in the "Poets' Corner" of the *Wagglebury Gazette*.

Yours &c.,

J. Cox SHURE.

Or of this (on a post card):—

Miscreant: With your usual ignorance and malevolence, you ascribe to one Frederick Locker (who is he?) the authorship of an exquisite lyric written by my personal friend Ossian Pindar Anacreon Spogg, one of the most Daphnephoric, Helionic, and Zeus-gifted tragedistic rhapsodists of this or any other age. The poem was originally published in the pages of the *Still Born Magazine*, and afterwards, with other of my gifted friend's poems, in a handsome octavo volume. Of the large paper edition (price

three guineas) only a few remain unsold. I believe that my gifted friend's address is 602, The Grove, Parnassus-place, Lyra-road, S.E.

"F. C. H." writes me that his attention has been called to "the use or the misuse of the word 'Equestrian' as a substantive." I spoke last week of the "absence of dashing equestrians from the Row." My correspondent has been reading a little American book entitled "A Manual of mis-used words," among which occurs "Equestrienne," ignorantly supposed to be French for horsewoman."

In speaking of "the absence of equestrians from the Row," I used the word "equestrian" as an English word, and not as a French one. Steele, in the *Spectator*, more than once alludes to "equestrian ladies;" but, as a substantive, the word appears in the "Imperial Dictionary:" "Equestrian, from Latin *equester*, *equestris*; a horseman;" and in the latest edition of Webster's *equestrian* is recognised as a substantive, meaning "a man who rides on horseback, a rider, a horseman." By-the-way, although "equestrian" is obviously not a French word, "Rotten Row" is, according to weighty authority, of Gallic derivation. It is a corruption of "Route du Roy." I remember, many years ago, that a distinguished officer in the Royal Engineers showed me a map of Hyde Park made in the reign of William III. In this plan the "Row" appeared as "Route du Roy." When the corruption crept in I know not.

"Pellitory of the Wall." I am much obliged to "H. P. K." (Taunton), who tells me that in Ben Jonson's "Alchemist" Abel Drugger speaks of having been cured of a surfeit of fat mutton by "pellitory of the wall," administered by an old woman, who only charged twopence for the medicine. The allusion occurs Act iii. sc. 2:—

A good old woman—
Yes, faith, she dwells in Sea-coal Lane, did cure me
With sodden ale and pellitory of the wall.
Cost me but twopence.

"Rare Ben" had a curious knowledge of drugs and nostrums. In this same play of the "Alchemist" (get the nine-volume edition of the works of B. J., with the notes and memoir by Gifford, and a new introduction and appendices by the late Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, London: Bickers) Ben speaks of "oil of tale" as a cosmetic for ladies. Fuller, in his "Worthies," mentions calcined tale as a "white wash."

But I have not quite done with "pellitory." "M. M." writes:—Possibly your correspondent "C. H. G." confuses "pellitory from out the wall" with I. Kings iv. 33, "And he (Solomon) spake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." In Dr. Woodville's very interesting "Medical Botany" (3 vols., London, 1793), "Pellitory of the Wall" is figured and described as "among the most common of British plants, growing on old walls and flowering from May to September." Dr. Woodville adds, "It is now very seldom used, though sanctioned with a place in the *Materia Medica* of both the *Pharmacopeias*."

I have been studying the report of the paper read by Mr. Bonney before the British Association on "Some Customs of the Aborigines of the River Darling, New South Wales." I found the account of the customs of the antipodeans as to rearing and training children highly interesting. The Darling River baby (pretty name for an infant) is sometimes exposed and left to perish; but when "permitted to survive" is treated, in its non age, at least, with kindness, and is most carefully trained. High caste babies are kept strictly apart from low caste ones: the children following the rank of the mother. At the age of sixteen the boys undergo a formal initiation into manhood, which is accompanied by many painful and disagreeable ceremonies, and which the youths do all they can to avoid. They are smoked almost to suffocation; a tooth is frequently drawn, and other sufferings inflicted. Children are called by the names of animals, reptiles, birds, or fishes. The youths are frequently betrothed before initiation, and have great liberty of choice; but the feelings of the maidens are little consulted, and they often know nothing of their future husbands. Poor little Darling River maidens! We manage things so very much better in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square!

Would you like to be a Darling River baby if—on the "vice versa" principle, you had a chance of becoming a child again? Strangely enough, one of the inflictions at initiation to which the Australian youths most strongly object is undergone quite voluntarily by our young hopefuls. At the age of sixteen, or thereabouts, instead of being "smoked almost to suffocation," they smoke themselves until they are almost suffocated. Whenever I go to the play I am filled with amazement at the spectacle of the gilded youths with the gilt knobbed sticks who plant themselves at the top of the staircase between the acts and suck and puff their cigarettes. Their proceedings are to me a solemn and inscrutable mystery. Do they really like smoking a maximum of paper and a minimum of tobacco?

Punch facetiously reviews "Ouida's" new book, "Bimbi." How pronounced? asks Mr. P. Bimbi, or Bimebi? Of course the Gloomy Chieftain (who is a ripe Italian scholar; have we not his admired sonnet beginning "Felici Pensieri, dove sono?") knows that a "bimbo" is a plump, chubby child, and that in the plural the final i is short, and pronounced like e. I may have already mentioned that I fell across the word in a rather amusing manner, last autumn, at Genoa, where the chief theatrical attraction was a comedy entitled "I Nostri Bimbi," being an adaptation of the English play of "Our Boys," by the "Egregio Signore Enrico J. Byron."

Writes a correspondent:—"Cannot 'G.A.S.' devote most of the 'Echoes' of next week to the Welsh Eisteddfod, and tell his readers how ancient its ceremonies are? Has he seen the opening ceremony? The old bards standing in a circle in

their robes form a strange spectacle in this nineteenth century." Very like; but I am unable to discourse on the Welsh National Eisteddfod, for the reason that I know absolutely nothing about it. Nor, beyond having passed once or twice through Holyhead on my way to Queenstown and the United States, do I know anything about Wales. I mean to go there some day (I hope) when I have been to Bath and Cheltenham, to Exeter and Plymouth and Falmouth. I intend next Saturday to visit Virginia Water. I have never been there, yet.

Pencil in hand, on marginal note-making intent, have I been studying Mrs. Henry Reeve's "Cookery and Housekeeping," to the pretty piscatorial illustrations to which I drew attention last week. It is a very sensible, modest, practical, and honest little book. I italicise "honest" because many compilers of cookery-books ruthlessly "crib" the recipes of their predecessors without the slightest acknowledgment of the source of their appropriations; and Mrs. Henry Reeve has the candour to tell her readers that "hints have been taken from many sources, recipes from many books; the recipes have been revised and varied so as to adapt them to fastidious palates and to small households; the hints have been so enlarged as to give the principles on which dinners should be composed."

The lady's hints as to the proper dress to be worn by a female cook are as sensible as they are amusing. The *cordon bleu* is warned against wearing a gown with "flounces or folds that act as pockets to catch falling particles;" and then a as to her hair? it is sententiously remarked that "the hair of a man cook is shorter and more easily kept, yet he always wears a cap—is it not then absurd that a woman-cook should allow her unprotected hair to be steamed by all her savoury pots or to be filled with flour? She ought to wear a good sized white cap and dress her hair in some neat close way, so as to have no loose hair nor hair-pins which might fall into the food." Mrs. Reeve would seem to have been reading that paper of Mr. Thackeray—was it in the "Fat Contributor"?—in which he speaks of a cook on board a steamer being so fond of the passengers that he used to send them up a lock of his hair every day, in the soup.

Mem.: Some of the recipes appear to have the merit of absolute novelty, so far as publicity is concerned. I never before met with oysters and macaroni. The oyster kabobs, too, should be very succulent.

Another culinary lady; but she does her good deeds (or dishes) by stealth, and would blush to find herself famous. I have before me a tiny volume of less than a hundred and fifty pages containing a collection of recipes for choice dishes of different nationalities "By One who has Tested them" (London, Remington and Co.). If you will look into this little tome you will find the recipe for the Russian soup known as "borche" an excellent soup, made from a stock composed of a peck of bran, the rind of a lemon, and a large slice of toasted black bread, steeped in a tub full of warm water and kept for three or four days with the lid on, by the side of a stove, till the liquid becomes slightly acid. To this stock may be added lamb or mutton, beef, vegetables, and, in particular, fish. But the lady says naught of the Muscovite Okroshka, a cold iced soup of Kvas with pieces of herring, cucumber, and meat floating in it; nor of Batvénia, another capital soup of a greenish hue; nor of "Ukha," a fish soup which may be made with "sterlet" or with the less expensive "yershi" or pope; nor, finally of the high and mighty "Stchi," a noble soup of beef and cabbage.

Le moujik en sa cabane, où le chaume le couvre
Mange sa soupe et sourit;
Et la porte de la cuisine de Gatschina s'ouvre
Quand le Tsar veut du Stchi.

So might have sung Malherbe if he had known anything about Muscovite cookery, and if he had not in infinitely nobler verses paraphrased the "pauperum tabernas regumque turres" of Horace.

The gates of the Temple of Janus being thrown very wide open just now (although not, it is to be hoped, for long), it is not surprising to find that the Military Idea is predominant in every class of society; and of all the Seven Ages the one at present most popular is that of the soldier, without his "strange oaths," but still "bearded like the pard":—

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even at the cannon's mouth.

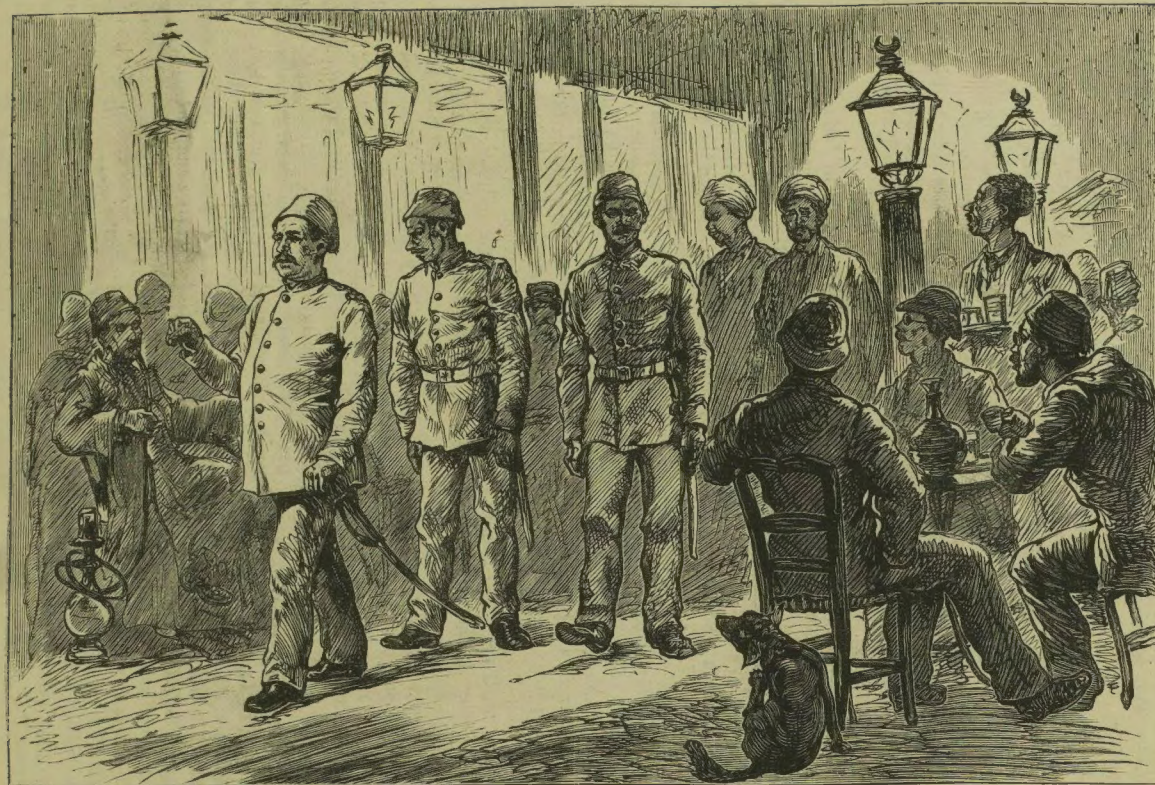
The latest outcome of the Warlike Idea is a very plucky and, it would seem, practical proposal to organise a regiment of mounted volunteer infantry within the metropolitan district. To untechnological ears perhaps the term "mounted infantry" may seem as paradoxical as the couplet of the Tsarina Catherine's philosophical poet—

Il fait le plus beau temps du monde,
Pour monter à cheval sur la terre ou sur l'onde.

But recent military mentors have told us all about the mounted foot-soldier; and recent events in Egypt have shown how brilliantly useful the "fantassins à cheval" can become. They have been so successful when employed on outpost duty that the military authorities are considering the advisability of establishing them as a permanent branch of the service. Now, as the British volunteer should be looked upon as a real soldier, who is only waiting for a chance of going upon active service, the moment seems particularly propitious for enrolling a corps of mounted infantry among the metropolitan volunteers.

Every candidate for membership of the corps must, I learn, after being passed into line, "attend at least twelve drills yearly, and pledge himself to remain a member for at least three years, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances." I am asked to state that gentlemen wishing to join should communicate with Colonel V. M. L., care of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, Fleet-street. It is to be hoped that good head-quarters, with an adequate drill-ground, will be found for the corps. The barracks of the Honourable Artillery Company would make a splendid locale.

G. A. S.



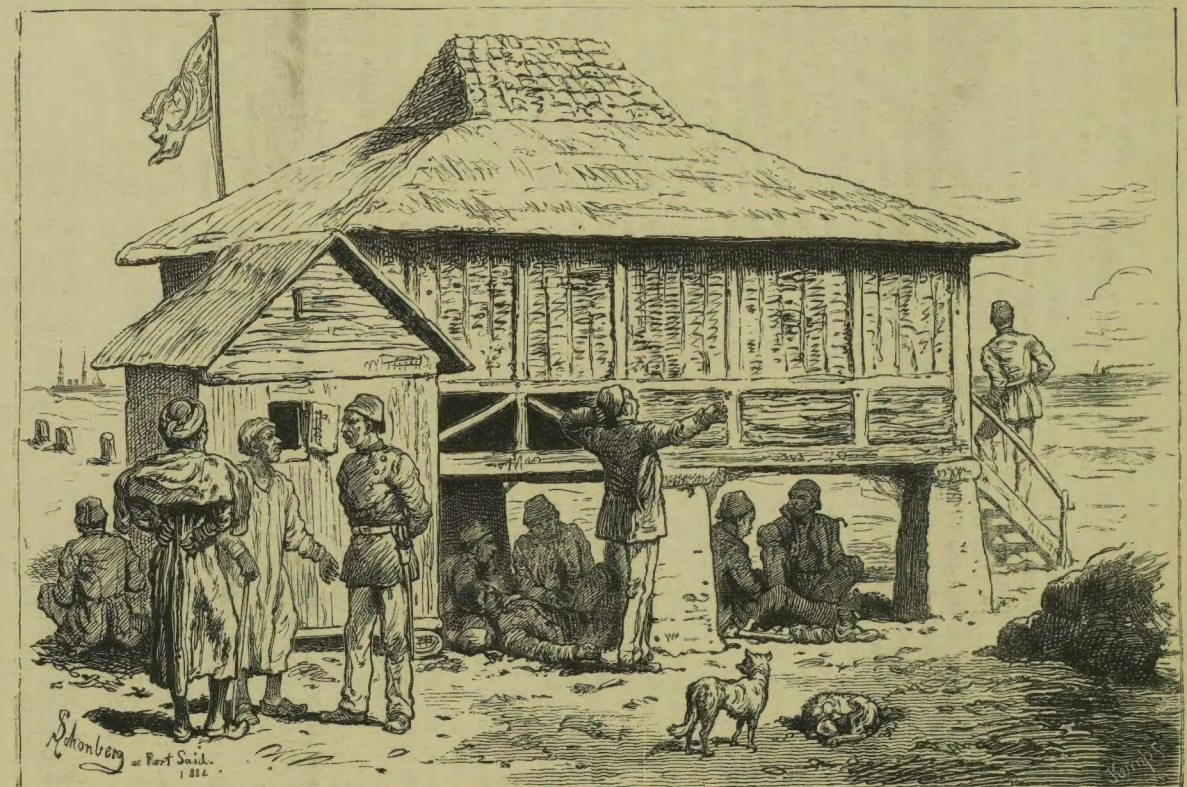
THE LATE COMMANDER OF THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON AT PORT SAID, MAKING HIS NIGHT ROUNDS.



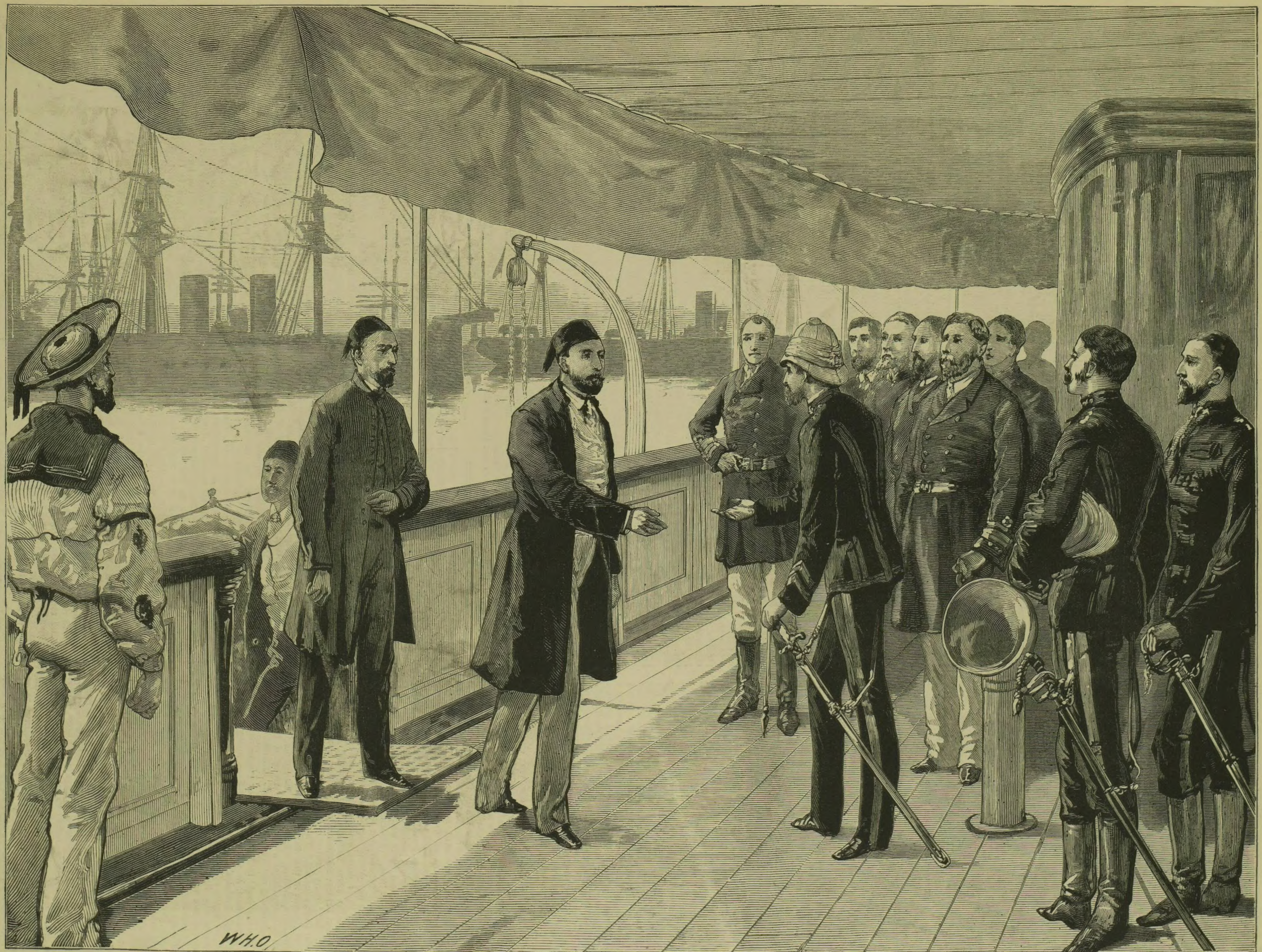
H.M.S. PENELOPE AND H.M.S. TOURMALINE AT PORT SAID.



FOOD FOR OUR TROOPS: LANDING CATTLE AT PORT SAID.



THE QUARANTINE HOUSE AT PORT SAID, OCCUPIED BY EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS.



VISIT OF THE KHEWIVE TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON BOARD H.M.S. HELICON.—SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The campaign in Egypt has assumed its destined course of strategy by Sir Garnet Wolseley's advance, with the First Division under command of General Willis, from his base at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, in the direction of due west, along the railway and the Fresh Water Canal towards Zagazig, a central point whence proceed the line southward to Cairo and that to Alexandria in the north-west. The situation of these and other important places, and of the railroads and other roads connecting them, was precisely explained last week, and was illustrated by the map which we engraved for that publication. Between Ismailia and Zagazig, which are distant from each other about fifty miles, the Egyptian army had taken up a strongly fortified position at Tel-el-Kebir, in front of the junction of the Fresh Water Canal from the Nile at Cairo, with another canal from that branch of the river which flows past Zagazig, the ancient Bubastis. It is in the district supposed by geographical antiquaries to be the Land of Goshen mentioned in the Book of Exodus, where the Israelites dwelt under the reign of the Pharaohs. Sir Garnet Wolseley on Thursday of last week, having arrived at Ismailia on the Tuesday, conducted a strong reconnaissance to the west of the Nefiche railway station, along the line of the Fresh Water Canal, by El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, and Mahsamah (this name was written Maxama in last week's account). The primary object of this reconnaissance was to prevent Arabi's troops from further damaging the Fresh Water Canal, upon which our little army at Ismailia is necessarily dependent to a considerable extent. The English force consisted of the Household Cavalry, two guns of a horse artillery battery, a small detachment of mounted infantry, the York and Lancaster Regiment (84th), and several companies of marines. The infantry formed a brigade about 1000 strong, under command of Major-General Graham. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself directed the movements. Advancing before daybreak from Nefiche, they first encountered the enemy's outposts, about seven miles westward, between Magfar and Mahuta. After some slight skirmishing they took possession of the dam constructed by Arabs across the canal, and the chief object of the expedition was thus gained. "During the operation," Sir Garnet says, "two squadrons of Household Cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly." Finding that reinforcements were being sent rapidly to the front from Tel-el-Kebir, the Commander-in-Chief decided to hold his ground until the evening, when the reinforcements for which he had sent must reach him. All day long the handful of English stood there within range of an Egyptian force of ten thousand men threatening it in front and on the right flank, and exposed to fire from twelve heavy field-guns. These were handled with great precision by the Egyptian artillerymen, but only common shells were used at first, and when they did fire shrapnel the fuses seem to have been so carelessly cut that the shells did not burst effectually. To this fact in no small measure the English owe their very slight losses. Our own two-horse artillery guns were naturally over-matched and incapable of replying with effect to such a weight of metal. Nevertheless, under command of Lieutenant Hickman, they did much to check the possibility of any infantry advance against our own lines. The enemy displayed an imposing array of cavalry, which the British cavalry could not charge, as the horses of our troops were out of condition in consequence of their long sea voyage. The mounted infantry, under command of Captain Hallam Parr, 13th Foot, having been longer ashore, were capable of more rapid movement, and to the services rendered by them Sir Garnet Wolseley pays a well-deserved tribute. Their leader, Captain Parr, received a shot through the leg, but happily the wound was not serious. Lord Melgund, who is a volunteer attached to the Staff, was also slightly wounded in the hand. Other casualties were very few. A detachment of seamen from the fleet in charge of two Gatling guns performed their duty admirably, and the Marine Artillery did good service in relieving their comrades of the Horse battery when the latter were very tired by ceaseless firing and much manoeuvring. Sir Garnet Wolseley, after he had driven back the enemy's outposts, obtained sufficient reinforcements not only to secure the position he had won, but to assume the offensive with the intention of driving Arabi's troops back from their advanced intrenchments at Mahuta, where they had thrown up another dam, cutting the Fresh Water Canal. Before night-fall, Colonel Drury Lowe, with the cavalry brigade, executed this movement with great skill, and carried it so far that he captured the rebel camp at Mahsamah and took five Krupp guns. The whole First Division, under General Willis, was brought up for this action, but the enemy, instead of holding to his strongly intrenched position at Mahuta, retired his guns during the night, and made the feeblest show of resistance. In consequence of this, Sir Garnet Wolseley could advance more quickly upon Tel-el-Kebir than he had at first intended, his outposts next day occupying Kassassin Lock, on the Fresh Water Canal, four miles west of Mahsamah Station, and twenty-one miles from Ismailia. The British loss, on the Thursday and Friday, amounted to five killed and twenty-five wounded, but many were laid up by sunstroke, or by exhaustion from the heat. The Duke of Connaught led the Brigade of Guards in this action. Some of the enemy were taken prisoners, among whom was Mahmoud Fehmy, an Egyptian military officer who has been educated in England, and who was acting as Chief of the Staff to Arabi Pasha.

On Monday last, there was another engagement of still greater importance, in which the Egyptians made the attack upon General Graham's position, with the advanced force of the British army, at Kassassin Lock. It is believed that Arabi Pasha was there commanding in person. The first movement of the enemy on Monday took place about seven o'clock in the morning. General Graham, whose force consisted of three battalions of Infantry, the 46th, Marines, and 84th, with five guns and a squadron of Cavalry, and the Mounted Infantry, at once telegraphed for assistance to General Drury Lowe, who was at Mahsamah, four miles to the rear, with the 1st Brigade of the Cavalry Division. His force, comprising the Household Cavalry and the 7th Dragoon Guards, quickly mounted and rode forward. The enemy were now plainly visible—two regiments and swarms of Bedouins. Their artillery opened fire at extremely long ranges; but the main body made no further demonstration, and about four in the afternoon gradually withdrew. This retrograde movement was, however, only a feint, and within half an hour the Egyptians came on again in real earnest, resolved to fall upon General Graham in force and carry his position at all costs. His dispositions at Kassassin were as follows:—The Marine Artillery on the left, resting on the Canal, then the 46th, then the 84th, all in slight earthworks, with the Mounted Infantry in front, and thus they awaited attack. Meanwhile, the Cavalry under General Drury Lowe had returned to Mahsamah; but the commencement of a furious artillery fire towards Kassassin showed that the enemy's retreat had been feigned, and that a battle was really imminent. It was evening, near sunset, and there is no twilight in Egypt. The British cavalry, including the Life Guards and the Blues, were very much fatigued, having been out all day; but General

Drury Lowe at once led them forward again, till, at seven o'clock in the evening, they got to the rear of the enemy's position. A short halt was called to allow the Horse Artillery to come up, then the advance was resumed. By this time the moon was high, darkness no longer obscured all objects, and the enemy opened a furious fire. The range was barely 1500 yards; the projectiles, shells and shrapnel from the artillery, followed by Remington bullets from the line. By judicious changes of position, General Drury Lowe disconcerted the enemy's aim, and this severe cannonade did but little execution. Longer delay was rendered unnecessary by the arrival of the guns, and it was possible to bring matters to a crisis. The plan of attack was quickly formed. The cavalry again opened somewhat to the right to allow space for the guns to come into action, and advanced in echelon from the left, the Dragoons leading, while behind them the Household Cavalry were formed up to charge. At the word of command the Dragoons, with entire precision, wheeled outward to right and left to let the big troopers through; and then, led by Sir Baker Russell, the Life Guards and Blues swept forward at a gallop, followed by the Dragoons, to the enemy's guns. They sabred the gunners, and rode down the infantry, who were seized with terror and fled. The battle was ended at a stroke. The cavalry returned at ten o'clock, and in the darkness missed the guns over which they had charged. The Egyptians engaged were estimated at thirteen thousand, and they fought well until the cavalry and guns took them in rear. At one time, the enemy, in spite of the heavy fire of our men, were rapidly gaining ground, and would soon have reached the intrenchments, when the roar of our guns on their left rear, followed by the rush of our cavalry, proved too much for them, and from that moment they thought only of flight. They carried off their guns, but left a quantity of ammunition. Our casualties are surprisingly small, considering the fire to which our men were exposed. Surgeon-Major J. A. Shaw, of the 46th, was killed, and seven other men, with fifty-six wounded; among these were Major J. F. E. Forster, Captain Reeves, and Lieutenant G. G. Cunningham, of the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment; Lieutenant C. Berkeley Pigott, 60th Rifles; and Lieutenant H. Herbert Edwards, Royal Irish, serving with Mounted Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived at Kassassin shortly after the fight, and was soon joined by strong reinforcements, amounting to the bulk of the First Division and Indian contingent, on the march inland. Before the end of this week, he should find himself in sufficient force to press forward to Tel-el-Kebir without delay.

The only news from the side of Alexandria is that of a reconnaissance made by a small party of the 95th, under Lieutenant Hancock, who ventured close to the enemy's position beyond the causeway at the end of Lake Mareotis. He found it strongly intrenched and held. He and his little party were discovered and had to retreat in haste. They were hotly pursued; but, after a gallant stand on the narrow causeway, they made good their retreat without a casualty, though several of the enemy were killed.

Sir John Aclay, Admiral Sir F. Sullivan, Captain Hunt Grubbe, R.N., Captain Fisher, R.N., and Captain Hotham, R.N.; General Sir John M'Neill is also present. Another illustration, by the same artist, is that of the Khedive and the Duke of Connaught, sitting together in a saloon of the Palace at Alexandria, smoking long pipes of the Oriental fashion, and sipping coffee while they talk. Sir E. Malet sits at the Khedive's left hand; Dr. Scott, the Khedive's physician, is next him, and Sir J. M'Neill beyond. The sketches at Port Said, by Mr. Schouberg, were made some time before the occupation of that town by the British military force, and while the Egyptian garrison remained there. Other illustrations represent the Grenadier Guards, with the Duke of Connaught at their head, marching through Alexandria shortly after their landing; the Scots Guards also marching through the street; and the more recent entry of the Household Brigade into Ismailia. An illustration of actual fighting, that of the Mounted Infantry in the act of skirmishing, fills one of our larger Engravings.

Our Special Artists, Mr. Melton Prior and Mr. J. Schouberg, contribute a number of interesting sketches, which are engraved for this week's publication. The visit of the Khedive to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on board H.M.S. Helicon, is the subject of one of Mr. Prior's sketches.

PROTECTION IN THE COLONIES.

A Commission of Tariffs has been sitting for some time past at Melbourne, and has been taking evidence on the effect which the protective system of the colony of Victoria has had on various industries. The inquiry was directed especially to the trade in implements and machinery. The opinion expressed by the colonial manufacturers generally was strongly in favour of the retention of the duties. Opposed to them were the views of the representatives of foreign firms trading in the colony. A local manufacturer of grates and such-like articles was in favour of the tariff, as also were firms of lamp-makers, tinplate-workers, workers in galvanised iron and stamped iron, and tin-workers, with the brass-founders and chandelier manufacturers. Only one witness supported the retention of the duty on horse-nails, and it transpired that he was the only manufacturer of them in the colony. Two firms of colonial iron-smelters urged that a duty of £2 per ton should be placed on imported pig lead; but, on the other hand, a firm of sheet-lead workers opposed the duty unless a similar advantage was obtained by the manufacturers. On the application of the maltsters, it was decided to recommend to the Commissioner of Customs that he should allow malting in bond to be undertaken in the colony. With respect to the trade material of plumbers and gas-fitters, it was admitted by the colonial manufacturers that their productions were inferior to those of the English, and opinions seemed to be divided as to the advantage or disadvantage of retaining the duties. Letters were read from two firms of manufacturers and importers of chandeliers respectively, who had had a dispute on the question before the Commission. An English firm, importing small brass fittings, was in favour of the remission of the duty on such goods, and opposed to them was an iron safe maker of Melbourne. Several manufacturers of agricultural implements were in favour of the tariff, a partner of one of the firms advocating on his own account intercolonial free trade. A firm of ironmoulders urged that the duty on iron pipes should be increased by 10s. per ton, and the Australian Lithofracture Company that the duty on imported explosives should be increased by 6d. per lb., and an importer of watchmakers' tools that the duty on crucibles should be remitted.

Sir Erasmus Wilson, at a meeting of the governors of the Margate Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary on Monday, handed over the key of the magnificent new wing of the infirmary, to be named the Erasmus Wilson wing, which he has built at an estimated cost of over £30,000. The wing includes two large day-rooms and four dormitories, each to contain sixteen beds, with a swimming-bath, capable of containing 15,000 gallons of sea-water.

HOLIDAY RAMBLES.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

My holiday rambles came to an end yesterday. What will you? as the lively Gallics say. The days are drawing in, the open-air concerts are on the eve of closing their season, the theatres are reopening, M. de Lesseps is coming back to look after the issue of the Panama shares and to attend a grand banquet offered to the "grand Français" by the press. Alas! the newspaper correspondents must perforce bid farewell to the delights of shady back-waters and the plenteous cheer of country inns.

My last letter was dated from Sens, department of the Yonne. Our intention was to row up the Yonne as far as Auxerre or Clamecy, through the Burgundy wine and wood country, but, owing to the "chômage" of the navigation prescribed by the engineers for the repair of the locks and weirs, we were obliged to give up that idea, and content ourselves with rowing down to Paris, a distance of some hundred and fifty kilometres. The first stage was from Sens to Montereau. The scenery of the Yonne after leaving Sens is not very beautiful. You have, in the course of fifty kilometres, no less than seven locks to pass, and part of the journey has to be made through a narrow and monotonous canal. On the left bank runs a line of low chalk hills, and on the right bank are the vast plains of Lower Burgundy, which supply Paris with large quantities of grain. The villages in this stage are few and far between, and, with the exception of Pont-sur-Yonne, offer no particular interest. Montereau, at the junction of the Seine and the Yonne, is a great grain market. The principal industries are faïence, the manufacture of roman cement, and tanning. The double bridge over the Seine and the Yonne is very fine. On one bridge a marble tablet records the fact that—

En l'an mil quatre cents dix et neuf
Sur ce pont agencé de neuf
Fût meurtre Jehan de Bourgogne.

The Duke of Burgundy's sword is to be seen hung up in the choir of the old thirteenth-century church, about which Murray has doubtless much to say.

From Montereau we pulled down to Champagne, through a stretch of very pretty scenery, and so came to one of the most beautiful parts of the Seine, where it skirts the forest of Fontainebleau. On each side of the river are gently undulating hills covered with vines, peach-trees, and pear-trees, and, crowning all, the forest. Opposite Champagne is Thomery, where the famous grapes, known as "Chasselas de Fontainebleau," are grown. Both at Champagne and at Thomery the hills are covered with lines of white walls, with red tile copings, built so as to catch every ray of sun. On these walls are trained the vines and the fruit-trees. Every house has its sunny wall covered with trellis-work. The vines and fruit-trees are even trained along the roadside. The inhabitants boast that nowhere else in France can such a profusion and wealth of fruit be seen. Curiously enough, all these vineyards and gardens are uninclosed, and there is nothing to prevent people helping themselves except a sense of honesty or fear of the gendarme. Thomery itself is the most prosperous-looking village we saw on the whole length of the Seine. We were told that the annual value of the grapes sent hence to the Paris market amounted to a million of francs.

From Thomery we walked through the forest of Fontainebleau to Moret-sur-Loing, a very old and interesting fortified town. Moret consists of one longish street, with an antique gate and tower at each end, and on each side of this main street a maze of narrow lanes and passages zigzagging in and out with houses, stables, barns, &c., built at the most irregular angles. The houses are all white, with sea-green shutters and tiled roofs. The church of Moret is a beautiful Gothic structure, but it is, unfortunately, falling almost into ruins. Around the church is held the market, a scene that would have delighted Prout. Along each side of the street are laid planks, supported on low tressels, and on these planks are seated in serried ranks women of all ages, all with their heads tightly bound up in multi-coloured kerchiefs—one with a basket of eggs, another with butter, another with cheeses, another with poultry. The butchers, the mercers, the hosiers, have stalls with red awnings; some of the old women have umbrellas of the quaintest blue and green shades. There is no row, no shouting; the sellers do not solicit, and seem to take less interest in the sale of their merchandise than in gossiping with their neighbours. The market is a most picturesque sight. It is curious to stand inside the church and listen to the subdued hum of voices that comes from without, mingled with the twittering of sparrows that have built their nests in the vaulted roof, and fly in and out through the broken windows. The church, it appears, was consecrated by Thomas à Becket, and, like the cathedral of Sens, it preserves amongst its relics some of the vestments of the English saint. The two gates of the town, and the fortifications, walls, towers, and bastions along the bank of the Orvanne and Loing, are in very good preservation, and, viewed from the old bridge, form a charming picture. Really, the antique and Royal city of Moret, with its 2000 inhabitants and its memories that go back almost two thousand years, is worthy of a long and careful visit. Tourists who go to Fontainebleau should not fail to drive across the forest to see it. The oarsman may row right under the walls of Moret up to the Hôtel de l'Écu de France. At St. Mammès, just above Thomery, the river and canal of the Loing run into the Seine. The canal connects the Seine with the canals of the centre of France. The Loing River is not navigable beyond Moret, owing to the tan and flour mills placed thickly along its banks.

Leaving Champagne we rowed down, again through fine scenery, along the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau to Melun, and then from Melun to Corbeil, past St. Assise—whose beautiful scenery the younger Dumas has described in his "Affaire Clémenceau"—Seine Port, the forest of Rougeau, and then from Corbeil to Paris. The last stage of the journey, with the exception of the beginning where the river passes through the forest of Senart, is not particularly interesting. The aspect of the Seine, as it passes through Paris I have already touched upon in a previous letter.

However, I can now, from personal experience, recommend to rowing men a trip down the Seine as a capital holiday. Let them send their boat by train or river to Montereau, care of the lockman, and thence row to Rouen, spending over the excursion ten days or three weeks, as they please. Before starting they must obtain from the Ministry a permission to circulate on the water-ways of France, a mere formality, but a necessary one. As for the boat, if possible let it be one that they can easily lift over locks or weirs. Not only do the locks cause a great loss of time, but they are exceedingly dangerous when you have to pass them in company with ten or a dozen huge barges. A small boat is always in danger of being crushed. Apart from these inconveniences, a trip on the Seine offers nothing but charms; the scenery is fine and varied, the towns interesting, the inns decent, the food good, and then it has that charm of novelty and of the unforeseen peculiar to "foraine travel."

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough, and William of Cloudeslie were "all Three Archers, Good Enough—the Best in the North Country." They were the boldest of the bold. So was "Prinz Eugen der edle Ritter"—he of Hofkirch and the German ballad. A very bold commander, Prince Eugene. But to my mind, Henry Irving, Prince of Contemporary Tragedians and Lessee and Manager of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, belongs to the race of superlatively bold men; since on this instant Saturday, September Two, he opens the house in Wellington-street with "Romeo and Juliet," with the cast "as before":—himself playing Il Signore Romeo de' Montecchi and the enchanting Miss Ellen Terry as La Signorina Giulietta de' Capuletti. But why, it may be asked, should Mr. Irving be deemed exceptionally adventurous in thus giving the public once more the opportunity of witnessing one of the most splendid and scholar-like revivals of modern times? Chiefly, I should say, because we are at the beginning of September; because the weather shows signs of mending, and we may have a fine autumn, after all; and, lastly, because it is commonly assumed that there is "nobody in town." I yielded to that persuasion myself last week; because for a fortnight and more there has been an appreciable diminution in the number of "people who want something," and who, in quest of that something (which, in the majority of cases, I am utterly powerless to give or procure from them), besiege my door from morning till night, unhinge the nerves of my women-kind, and exacerbate the normally sweet temper of my white Pomeranian dog, Bismarck, who (of course I should say "which," but he is "so very human"), barks at every knock and whines at every ring. But what are the hundreds of bores and *bisofioses* who are haply out of town, or who fancy (aha! the front window blinds are kept strictly pulled down) that you are out of town to the hundreds of thousands who have not left town, and do not mean to go away; or who, perchance, have just come to town, and have adopted the wholesome resolve of straightway betaking themselves to the Lyceum and seeing Mr. Irving's Romeo and Miss Terry's Juliet, and the manliest Mercutio and the most genial Nurse that, in our time, have been seen upon the stage. Mr. Irving, it is well known, is not only a consummate dramatic artist, but he is also a very dry humourist; and it may be his purpose (with a quiet chuckle) to prove that there are a great many more people in town than those whose horizon is bounded by Fleet-street to the east and by Clubland to the west are aware of—people who are panting to pay their money for stalls and private boxes, and places in the dress circle—people who will fill the pit and gallery if a really good entertainment be offered them. Vast numbers of country cousins repair annually to the metropolis just as the Cockneys are leaving it; and then there is the American contingent to be borne in mind—a contingent wealthier and more numerous, I am told, this year, than has ever been known to invade us—to go to the play (if any playhouses of note be open), to visit the Tower, and climb up to the ball and cross of St. Paul's, and to grumble sorely at the hotels because fried potatoes, tomatoes, and oyster plant are not always included in the breakfast bills of fare. Well; we shall see. Mr. Irving is a bold man; and fortune, we are told, favours the bold.

At the Imperial Theatre Captain Hobson has secured the services of the fascinating Mrs. Langtry for her fourteen last representations in England prior to her departure for America. It is well known that Mrs. Langtry's extended provincial tour has been one continued triumph, and that she has benefited to the extent of a comfortable number of thousands of pounds by her own "Bold Stroke for a Profession." She has improved wonderfully as an actress, I hear; she has added to her *répertoire*; and it is even stated that ere long the "Jersey Lily" will bloom in the Forest of Arden—where is rather a roundabout way of saying that Mrs. Langtry intends at an early date to play Rosalind in "As You Like It." At the Globe, likewise this instant Saturday, a "revised and amended" version of the comic opera of the "Vicar of Bray" will be presented; and at the Criterion a new play (adapted from the French) called "Little Miss Muffet" is announced. At Astley's Miss Maude Forrester (universally recognised as Queen of the Amazons at the Alhambra before the advent of the colossal Marian of "the Prærafaelite maxillary angle") appears this Saturday in a new and modernised version of "Mazepa," mounting her celebrated horse "Lightning." Mr. Jay Rial's "Uncle Tom's Cabin Company," after a very successful campaign at her Majesty's Theatre, have migrated to the Standard, where, with the Tilley Family, they will commence on Monday next; while to the Piccadilly Hall those unsurpassed "microscopic mites," the Midgets, return, opening on Monday next. Although the actors are wondrous small, the audiences, I should say, will be large. The Midgets have been for a holiday trip to the seaside; and General Mite brings back a pony which he declares to be the "smartest piece of horseflesh in the world." It must be an importation, I should say, from the stables of the Emperor of Lilliput.

At the Theatre Royal, Brighton, on Aug. 29, was produced, for the first time in "London-super-Mare, a new version of an old play by Mr. Dion Boucicault, under the title of "Mary Barton." Mrs. Bernard Beere gave a very graceful rendering of "Mary Barton," and achieved a decided success. Mr. Charles Kelly was a powerful Jem Starkie. The scenery was excellent, and the drama seemed to find considerable favour with a large audience. G. A. S.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Stratford-on-Avon Infirmary on Monday the honorary physician, Dr. Kingsley, announced a donation of £6000 and a site for the proposed new building, as the bequest of a gentleman whose name was not divulged.

A meeting of the committee of the fund now being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the present famine in Iceland was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday. His Excellency the Danish Minister presided. The fund was reported to amount to nearly £700, the greater part of which had been received since the last meeting, a result which was looked upon as being very encouraging, although about £5000 is required to provide adequate relief for the distress at present prevailing in Iceland. It was stated that a steamer would be ready to start on the 14th inst. from the port of Glasgow for Bordeyri, a port in the north-west of Iceland, and it was agreed that a sum of about £500 should be at once expended in furnishing the necessary provisions for shipment to the distressed districts. Complying with a suggestion which was made in the course of the meeting, the Danish Minister intimated his intention of at once telegraphing to the Princess of Wales, asking her to give her patronage to the movement; and it was also agreed that Mr. Westenholz, the Danish Consul-General, should be communicated with, in order that the assistance of the large Danish mercantile firms of London might be more readily obtained. It was further resolved, that the committee should communicate with the Governors of the North and South and West Divisions, and other official persons in Iceland, to arrange for the due distribution of the supplies.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We gave last week an anticipatory notice of this great music-meeting, which opened on Tuesday morning with a remarkably fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Every repetition of this great work in the locale where it was first produced, conducted by the composer—in 1846—is attended by associations that are peculiar to these occasions; among them being the sad remembrance of his untimely death in the following year. Tuesday's rendering of "Elijah" was admirably alike in its vocal and orchestral details. The noble choruses were sung in a style that fully maintained the special reputation of the Birmingham Festival choir; and the vocal solo music was also worthily interpreted, prominent features having been the fine singing of Madame Albani in the important air, "Hear ye, Israel," and the association of this lady and Mesdames Trebelli and Patey in the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes"—to these ladies, Miss A. Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley having been assigned other important portions of the programme. In some of the concerted pieces Miss E. Farnol, and Messrs. Woodhall, Horrex, and Campion rendered useful co-operation. Sir Michael Costa received an enthusiastic greeting on taking his place at the conductor's desk, this being the twelfth Birmingham Festival at which he has directed the performances. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem.

At the concert of Tuesday evening, the first of the Festival novelties was produced—this being Sir Julius Benedict's cantata, "Graziella," which occupied the first part of the programme. The composer has been memorably associated with a previous Birmingham Festival by the production of his grand oratorio, "St. Peter," specially composed for the celebration of 1870. The performance of "Graziella," on Tuesday night, was conducted by the composer, whose sudden illness, when directing its rehearsal on the previous Saturday, created some alarm at the time; all cause for which, however, was speedily removed by his almost immediate recovery. This was manifested by his conducting the public rendering of the work on the occasion now referred to.

The book (by Mr. Henry Hersee) is divided into three scenes, each well calculated for dramatic effect. We must defer until next week specific mention of the text and its associated music; recording, meanwhile, its efficient performance and favourable reception, and the warm greeting with which the composer was received on his appearance in the orchestra. The solo singers in the cantata were, Madame Marie Roze, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Campion. The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection.

The great interest of Wednesday—indeed, of the whole Festival—was the production of M. Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption," which was then performed for the first time in public. Although one of its composer's latest completed works, it has occupied his serious attention for some years, and is the most important of all his efforts in sacred music. It was in this direction that his earliest success and fame were achieved; his "St. Cecilia" Mass having first made him prominently known in Paris, and, soon afterwards, in this country, where (as elsewhere) his "Faust" has long since rendered him famous. That the composer has intended his oratorio to be worthy of his renown is evidenced by his having inscribed his score with the phrase, "Opus vitæ meæ." The text of "The Redemption" is selected from the Scriptures by the composer, the English adaptation being by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The oratorio is divided into three portions—the Passion, the Resurrection and Ascension, and the Pentecost—the work being introduced by a short prologue, illustrating the Creation, the Fall, and the Promise of Redemption. The music comprises many choruses and pieces for solo voices—these latter being chiefly narrative passages by which coherence is given to the whole—and some very characteristic orchestral interludes, in which there is much dramatic writing. The co-operation of Madame Albani in the principal soprano solo music was an important feature in the day's programme. Of the oratorio, as of other festival novelties, we must defer detailed notice until next week's account of the closing proceedings.

Wednesday evening's concert included the production of Mr. A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City," and of an orchestral serenade by Mr. C. V. Stanford. "The Messiah" was announced for Thursday morning; and Herr Gade's new cantata, "Psyche," and Mr. C. Parry's new symphony for the concert of that evening. Friday morning's programme included Mozart's symphony in G minor, Brahms's "Triumph-Lied," Cherubini's Fourth Mass (in C), and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives;" the festival closing yesterday (Friday) evening, with a repetition of M. Gounod's oratorio.

NEW POEM BY TENNYSON.

The *Nineteenth Century* for September contains a new poem by Alfred Tennyson. It is inscribed "To Virgil," and was written, as we are told, at the request of the Mantuans for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death. We append a few of the verses:—

Roman Virgil, thou that singest
Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,
Ilion falling, Rome arising,
wars, and filial faith, and Dido's Pyre;
Landscape-lover, lord of language
more than he that sang the Works and Days,
All the chosen coin of fancy
flashing out from many a golden phrase;
Thou that singest wheat and woodland;
tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd;
All the charm of all the Muses
often flowering in a lonely word;
Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd,
and the Rome of freemen holds her place,
I, from out the Northern Island
sunder'd once from all the human race,
I salute thee, Mantovano,
I that loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure
ever moulded by the lips of man.

The second annual exhibition of domestic appliances at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, is open.

It seems that the statement in our last issue, when treating of a photograph of Lady Burdett-Coutts, by Elliott and Fry, recently issued, that it was the only one of her Ladyship taken from life ever published, was incorrect. Mr. Horsburgh, photographer, of Princes-street, Edinburgh, writes to say that the Baroness sat to him in 1873, and was so pleased with the portrait that she ordered 700 cabinet size, to be sent to eminent members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and that the photograph has been published by him in London and Edinburgh.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The 4 per cent Bank rate is steadily working out the results expected of it, though it is yet much too early to make quite sure that it will suffice to steer the market through the usual autumn requirements. In the first place, it is checking speculative activity in stocks here, and, at the settlement which closed to-day there was less demand for money than has of late been experienced. It is not only that loans previously running at 3 had to be renewed at 4, but there is just that degree of uncertainty about the future which acts as a deterrent upon operators who have to rely on borrowed money. The mercantile demand has all along been small, and it is still so, and the balance of resources unemployed is still relatively large. But here again the uncertainty of the future comes into play. It keeps up the rates, and, in spite of complaints as to the few borrowers, three months' bills are still quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent. As the rate in Paris is only 3 some demand for English bills has been experienced from that quarter, and thus Paris becomes indebted to London, and so the exchanges move towards the gold shipping point. Such remittances have not yet, however, taken place; indeed, they are some way off still, but some Dutch coin has been received, and some experiments have been made with the new Italian gold coin, not, however, with profitable results. Our position is still this, that we are below the degree of strength desirable at this time of the year, and that, so far, the efforts made to make good the deficiency have not yet gone beyond the point of preventing further depletion. Waiting greater results, therefore, a degree of insecurity must prevail, which is against business in several directions.

The healthy condition of the Stock Market is matter for general congratulation, and it is certainly beyond dispute. Large speculative holding is rare in any case, and scarcity of stock is not uncommon. This week's Stock Exchange settlement again proves this. The carrying-over rates in foreign stocks were about equal to the value of money, scarcely in any case more, while some of the most prominent railways were in such short supply that important rates of premium were given for the loan of stock, and generally in this department the rates of interest charged for delaying payment was below the value of money. Brighton A stock, for example, was "carried over" at ½ and ¾ backwarrant, whereas the ordinary position would be a contango of ¼ to ½. This shows that in the recent raid upon the company's stock selling was carried too far, as it invariably is at such times. In anticipation of some such experience as that of this week buying had preponderated for some days, and the present quotation is about 7 per cent above the lowest level recently experienced. Midland and London and North-Western stocks were equally scarce with Brighton A, and others were conspicuously short, though in a less degree. North British stock fell 3 on the dividend being 2½ per cent per annum, while more had been expected, and there has not subsequently been any recovery. Since I last referred to Mexican railway stocks, they have undergone a further great rise; but it is hardly likely that the large traffic reported last week can be kept up. A recovery of about 10 per cent has taken place in London General Omnibus stock, the meeting being regarded as reassuring. Electric Light shares have been very flat of late.

At the meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, the chairman dwelt upon the diminution of first and second class passenger traffic, and the enormous growth of the third-class traffic. In the half-year just concluded this company had carried 9387 fewer first-class passengers, and nearly 20,000 fewer second-class passengers; while the third-class passengers had increased by 1,696,796. This experience is evidence that this remarkable movement is increasing in force rather than losing. In 1881, on all the railways in the United Kingdom, there was, as compared with 1880, a decrease of 773,982 in first-class passengers, and of 560,153 in second-class passengers; while third-class passengers increased by 20,496,897. There are many reasons for this, but such as are known do not quite satisfactorily account for it. The destruction of crowded districts in all the large towns creates and augments suburban traffic; and the use of railways generally is, no doubt, spreading every year. But such reasons as those would rather account for an addition to third-class traffic than a diminution of first and second class passengers. No doubt the use of third-class carriages was promoted by the action of the Midland authorities in a few years since abolishing second class and raising the attractiveness of the third class, and probably a more sensible view of the subject of what class becomes one now generally prevails.

General satisfaction seems to be felt at the abandonment of quarterly dividends by the Crédit Lyonnais, one of the most extensive and wealthy financial corporations in France. It is proposed to pay a dividend on account in January when the year is closed, and to distribute the balance when the accounts are quite made up. This is the invariable custom with institutions of English origin, and it has long been found the only sound one. Quarterly dividends were probably never convenient in the case of such a company as the Crédit Lyonnais, with its branches in the most distant parts of the world, and it was probably adopted in obedience to the long-established usage of France, and, to some extent, of the Continent generally. On this side of the Channel quarterly payments upon coupon securities have always been unpopular, as involving undue trouble. So much has this always been the prevalent feeling here, that some years ago, when Portuguese stock needed nursing, it was decided, as a concession to the supposed public leaning, to change the coupon dates from half-yearly to quarterly, but so much distaste was so promptly expressed that the "concession" was withdrawn. It is curious, therefore, to notice that our own Treasury propose to pay interest on the Two-and-a-Half per Cents quarterly instead of half-yearly, and apparently with the view of increasing the popularity of this stock amongst small investors. But I can hardly think that the change will prove to have been worth making, as, among other reasons, it is notorious that investors need so much more income in January and July than they do in April and October, that stocks otherwise equal fetch appreciably more with the former interest dates than with the latter. It has always been convenient, therefore, for investors to have a greater proportion of January-July stock than April-October stock, and it will be found, I believe, quite a mistake to suppose that stock with quarterly interest dates will remove the necessity of having more than one holding. There will still need to be a second investment to give the required preponderance to the income of January and July. It is not to be overlooked, however, that in some recent issues of stock quarterly payments have been introduced, notably in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Works' loans, and in the last Indian sterling loan. T. S.

The inhabitants of Wellington, New Zealand, have contributed £300, and those of Brisbane £100, to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Russian refugees.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: MOUNTED INFANTRY SKIRMISHING.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND.

For once cricket must take first place in our record of national sports. The racing of the past few days has been of the most unimportant description, the burning question of the respective Leger claims of Geheimniss and Shotover has been temporarily shelved, and everyone has talked cricket. Long before play began on Monday, there was a ring half a dozen deep all round the ground, and upwards of 40,000 people visited the Oval on the two days. On Monday the bowling and fielding of each side was simply perfect, and, in the latter department, which is the colonists' strongest point, they were fully equalled by our men. We scarcely know whether Barlow's five wickets for nineteen runs, or Spofforth's seven for forty-six was the more meritorious, but perhaps the palm should be given to the Lancashire man. On the other hand, the batting was a very disappointing exhibition, and making every allowance for the brilliant bowling and fielding, and a treacherous and difficult wicket, it does seem incredible that two sides, containing some fifteen batsmen of the highest class between them, should make only 164 runs. Exception must be made in favour of Read, whose not-out innings was compiled in his best style; and, on the other side, Blackham tried hard to stem the tide of misfortune. When play began on Tuesday, the heavy rain which fell for an hour or two during the morning had made the wicket a great deal easier for the time, and Massie took full advantage of this, and scored very fast. His hitting was wonderfully hard and clean, and he only gave one chance—a somewhat easy catch to Lucas, at long-off. This the latter, who made two such marvellous catches when the Australians played the Gentlemen of England, unluckily missed; and the mistake cost his side nearly twenty runs. When Steel bowled Massie, however, the ground, which was fast drying on the top, began to play worse than ever, and no one, except Murdoch, could make any stand. The Australian captain was got rid of in somewhat peculiar fashion. He hit a ball from Steel to the off, where it was fielded by Hornby, and, knowing that the latter cannot throw well, Murdoch attempted a third run. Hornby, however, gave the ball to Studd, who was close to him, and who returned it so smartly that the crack was run out. England only wanted 85 runs to win when Grace and Hornby began the second innings, and when the score was 51 for three wickets it looked any imaginable odds on the old country. Even now we can hardly believe that five such batsmen as the Hon. A. Lytton, A. P. Lucas, A. G. Steel, Read, and Barnes were disposed of for the miserable total of 19 runs; and as Peate was bowled before C. T. Studd had a chance of scoring, one of the most exciting matches on record ended in favour of Australia by 7 runs. There is no doubt that the colonists had a little better luck in the shape of wickets and light than we had, but they fully and thoroughly deserved their victory. They played an apparently hopeless game in the most marvellously plucky fashion; and though we know well that it is far easier to save runs than to make them, our men could not possibly have lost if they had displayed one tenth of the determination shown by their opponents. Appended is the full score and bowling analysis:—

AUSTRALIA.					
A. C. Bannerman, c Grace, b Peate	9	c Studd, b Barnes	13		
H. H. Massie, b Ulyett	1	b Steel	55		
W. L. Murdoch, b Peate	13	run out	29		
G. J. Bonnor, b Barlow	1	b Ulyett	2		
T. Horan, b Barlow	3	c Grace, b Peate	2		
G. Giffen, b Peate	2	c Grace, b Peate	0		
J. M'C. Blackham, c Grace, b Barlow	17	c Lytton, b Peate	7		
T. W. Garrett, c Read, b Peate	10	not out	2		
H. F. Boyle, b Barlow	2	b Steel	0		
S. P. Jones, c Barnes, b Barlow	0	run out	6		
F. R. Spofforth not out	4	b Peate	0		
B	1	B	6		
Total	63	Total	122		

ENGLAND.					
Barlow, c Bannerman, b Spofforth	11	b Spofforth	0		
W. G. Grace, b Spofforth	4	c Bannerman, b Boyle	32		
Ulyett, st Blackham, b Spofforth	26	c Blackham, b Spofforth	11		
A. P. Lucas, c Blackham, b Boyle	9	b Spofforth	5		
Hon. A. Lytton, c Blackham, b Spofforth	2	b Spofforth	12		
C. T. Studd, b Spofforth	0	not out	0		
Read, not out	0	b Spofforth	0		
Barnes, b Boyle	15	c Murdoch, b Boyle	2		
A. G. Steel, b Garrett	5	c Murdoch, b Boyle	0		
A. N. Hornby, b Spofforth	14	c and b Spofforth	0		
Peate, c Boyle, b Spofforth	2	b Spofforth	9		
B 6, 1-b 2, n-b 1	9	b Boyle	2		
Total	101	Total	77		

Umpires: Thoms and Greenwood.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.					
Peate	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Ulyett	38	24	31	4	
Barlow	31	22	19	5	
A. G. Steel	2	1	1	0	

SECOND INNINGS.					
Barlow	13	5	27	0	
Ulyett	6	2	10	1	
Peate	21	9	40	4	

ENGLAND.—FIRST INNINGS.					
Spofforth	36.3	18	46	7	
Garrett	16	7	22	1	

Spofforth bowled one no-ball.

SECOND INNINGS.					
Spofforth	28	15	44	7	
Garrett	7	2	10	0	

Spofforth bowled one no-ball.

There has been no other cricket of importance during the week, but two or three good matches finished on Saturday. The Australians v. Gloucestershire, with which the Clifton Week was wound up, ended in a draw, Mr. Massie (39 and 55) doing by far the most of the scoring on either side. Kent most unexpectedly beat Yorkshire by 101 runs. Lord Harris (51 and 54) was in great form, and Messrs. Patterson (46) and Wilson (58) also did well. Lancashire ended a brilliant season by inflicting a crushing defeat on Middlesex by an innings and 271 runs. Messrs. A. G. Steel (99), F. Taylor (not out, 60), and Robinson (101) were the chief contributors to a grand total of 439, and Nash, who took twelve wickets for 99 runs, did good service. Lancashire is once more champion county, having only lost one county match throughout the season.

Dr. Blaxall, R.N., one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, accompanied by Captain Wilson, representing the Board of Trade, has opened at Liverpool an inquiry with regard to certain sanitary questions connected with emigration, and as to the circumstances in which emigrants passing through the port of Liverpool are placed before sailing. He is likewise instructed to inquire as to the provision made for the isolation and treatment of sick persons arriving from infected places on the Continent or in the United Kingdom; and, further, as to the sanitary arrangements and supervision of the lodging-houses into which emigrants are received, and the means taken with respect to infectious diseases occurring therein.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The King has accepted the resignation of Baron von Goldstein, the Minister of the Colonies, and has appointed M. Derbrauw as his successor. His Majesty, however, has declined to accept the resignation of the other members of the Cabinet.

GERMANY.

The Emperor is expected to arrive at Dresden on the 14th, and will be met by the King of Saxony. The following days he will attend the parades and manoeuvres of the Twelfth Saxon Army Corps. He will return to Berlin on the 21st. The Emperor will be accompanied by all the Princes of the Royal family, and attended by his staff and foreign officers.

The Emperor has relieved Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg of the command of the Imperial Body Guard, complimenting him at the same time upon his performance of the duties of that post. The vacant command has been conferred upon the Count of Brandenburg, who will be succeeded in his present post of Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry of the Guard by General Albedyll, chief of the Imperial Military Council.

The Emperor is stated to be very indignant at the refusal of the Catholic clergy to consent to marriages between Catholics and Protestants.

Professor Hermann Ende, of Berlin, has been elected corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Herr Joseph Joachim has been appointed conductor of the Royal Academy of Music of Berlin, and musical director of the Royal Academy of Arts.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor arrived at Vienna from Ischl on the 23rd ult. in good health, and received the Minister-President M. von Tisza, as well as the Minister-President Count Taaffe, who also arrived the same day from Trieste. M. von Tisza has left Vienna in order to complete his bathing cure at Ostend.

Over a hundred women are on their trial in a town in Southern Hungary charged with conspiring together to poison their husbands. Their guilt is said to have been proved in thirty-five cases.

A tremendous hailstorm occurred on Monday near Pesth. The storm was of such violence that whole vine-gardens and maize-fields were totally destroyed, and large, strong trees uprooted. There were such quantities of hailstones that they lay a foot deep on the ground. Many hundreds of birds, partridges, and hares were killed by the hailstones; and workmen employed in the open air were killed.

An "International Tournament of Beauty" has been held at Buda-Pesth, at which 150 ladies presented themselves as competitors, and filed past the jury, a committee of Municipal Councillors. Prizes or certificates were awarded to the ten who were judged to be most beautiful. The first prize, a diamond bracelet, was awarded to the daughter of a Hungarian civil servant, Cornelia Szekely, who is described as being remarkably beautiful, with an ideally perfect Grecian profile. It is intended, so it is said, that the proud owner of the bracelet shall be photographed, and that her likeness shall be sent to every illustrated paper in the world for reproduction.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has authorised M. Paul Schouvaloff to assume the title of Prince Worontzoff.

AMERICA.

Wishing, as he said, to commence another active campaign, O'Donovan Rossa recently applied to the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund for more money. It does not seem to be forthcoming. On the contrary, one of the trustees applied to denounced Rossa as dishonest, as a traitor to the Irish cause, as supplying secret information to the British Government, and as beyond the pale of decent society.

In an inundation caused by a waterspout in Texas forty persons were drowned.

CANADA.

The Hon. J. H. Mousseau, Premier of Quebec, has been re-elected to Parliament.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. H. Pope) for the year 1881 is published. Considerable attention is being given in the Dominion to the improvement of the cattle raised in the country, and a large number of high-priced pedigree stock (718 bulls and cows) passed through the quarantine at Quebec last year; 1179 pure-bred sheep were also imported, and 53 pigs. No contagious disease manifested itself among these animals, and the only deaths reported were two cows, two calves, and four sheep, all from gastric or enteric diseases. The exportation of cattle through Canadian ports, principally to Great Britain, were—45,535 cattle and 62,401 sheep. 7955 cattle and 9465 sheep were also shipped from Canadian ports. The cattle district in the North-West Territory near the Rocky Mountains is attracting much attention, and the herds there are increasing rapidly. A large importation of Clydesdales has been taking place, and it may be named that the first-prize horse of this class at the recent Reading Show has been forwarded to Canada. The export of phosphate of lime also increased from 12,000 tons in 1880 to 15,601 last year, the value being 239,493 dols. The total emigration to Canada during the year was 47,991. Of these the settlers in Manitoba numbered 22,001, 3758 of the latter being citizens of the United States. The rapid extension of railways, particularly in Manitoba and the North-West, and the prosperous condition of the country generally are also subjects of comment.

The annual report of the Minister of the Interior (Sir John A. Macdonald) was presented to the Dominion Parliament during the last Session. The returns from the land agencies in Manitoba and the North-West Territory show that the number of acres disposed of for homesteads, pre-emptions, and by ordinary sales during 1881 amounted to 1,057,519. This is exclusive of the land sold by the Hudson Bay Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other corporations, and it does not include the many settlers who have established themselves on lands which have not yet been surveyed. Satisfactory progress is being made by the Survey Department, 9,000,000 acres having been laid out into townships and sub-divided into sections and quarter-sections during the year. The amount of field work in this may be judged from the fact that it involved the demarcation and measurement of over 23,000 miles of survey line. The report also deals with the visit of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne to the North-West Territory in the autumn of 1881, which is said to have had the effect of creating a wide-spread interest in its mineral and varied resources, and in its suitability for the settlement of the surplus agricultural and mechanical population of Great Britain and other European countries. A large portion of the Bluebook is taken up with the reports of surveyors as to the soil and climatic conditions of the different parts of the North-West in which they have been carrying on their work, and which are not dealt with in the pamphlets that have been written and published about Canada. They appear to confirm previous experience that the more the North-West is surveyed the larger is the proportion of its area than previously estimated which is

found to consist of cultivatable, fertile land. It is also found that even in districts formerly supposed to consist exclusively of prairie, there are groves of timber in river bottoms and on certain wooded hills that ensure a fair supply to meet the need of the incoming settlers for fuel and building timber. The services of the North-West Mounted Police are highly spoken of. The Indians throughout the territory are reported as being in a satisfactory condition, and it is stated that the various measures adopted for the education and instruction of the tribes in farming operations are being attended with gradual success.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban reports, through the Indo-European telegraph: News, portending the probable results of the new policy in Zululand, comes from the Transvaal. Secocoeni, who was vanquished and captured by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and restored by the Boers, has been killed, with his son and fourteen followers, by Mampoor, the chief put into his place by the English Government.

It is telegraphed to the *Times* that, of eighty Zulus who have been asked their opinions, some want Cetewayo back, others prefer John Dunn. The King's own relatives, it is added, are the chief malcontents. On the other hand, a *Daily News* telegram from Maritzburg says:—"Dabulamanzi is here, and states that the whole country will welcome Cetewayo." Petitions to Lord Kimberley against Cetewayo's restoration are being signed. A public meeting in Alexandria unanimously protested against his restoration, insisting on the claim of the colonists to be heard before final measures are adopted. Dabulamanzi has returned to Zululand to spread the news of the King's return.

Judge Kotze has returned to Pretoria and withdrawn his resignation, probably with a view to the Presidency.

It is reported that in one province of the Philippines 4000 natives have been carried off by cholera. Only six Europeans are said to have died of the disease. Cholera is said to be prevalent in Yokohama also: out of 775 cases occurring within twenty days 572 proving fatal.

The Dutch Literary Society passed a resolution at its last general meeting to present the Government of the Transvaal Republic with a complete library of Dutch books, for the purpose of assisting the study of the Dutch language and preventing a preponderance of English.

Fighting is reported between Turks and Greeks on the Thessalian frontier. From Constantinople we are assured that the Greeks began the attack; from Athens, that the Turks were the assailants, and that reinforcements had been sent thence. The Turkish loss is given at eight killed; and the Greek at four killed and ten wounded. Greece, according to our Vienna correspondent, is preparing to mobilise a large force should Turkey persevere in her military action.

The French Minister at Tunis has reported to the Home Government that the rebels, to the number of fifteen thousand, who took refuge in Tripoli, are anxious to make their submission to the Bey and to France, and to return home. They say they were misled by the false promises made to them by emissaries of the Porte. The local authorities have issued proclamations to encourage them in their present temper and induce them to return to Tunis.

A telegram from Zanzibar announces the sudden death on Sunday, from apoplexy, of Bishop Steere, the Missionary Bishop to Central Africa. He first went out with Bishop Tozer in 1863, and succeeded him in 1874; since which time he has been the life and soul of this Mission, and his loss will be deeply felt. Dr. Steere was a many-sided man; for, in addition to his self-denying Church work, he had some claim to be considered a lawyer, a metaphysician, a printer, and an architect.

An Embassy from the Queen of Madagascar has arrived in England. This movement on the part of the Madegasy authorities is attributable to the action of the French on the west coast of the island, where the latter have hauled down the Queen's flag at two stations. Some time ago the French Consul left Antananarivo, ostensibly because the Government would not sanction the transfer of land to Europeans. The Embassy has arrived in Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s steamship Garth Castle, which accidentally called at Tamatave after the last mail.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has received notice from the Government of that colony at Sydney to the effect that all vessels which under the existing law are liable to detention at or below Fort Denison, until boarded by the health officer of the port, and admitted by him to pratique, will in future be boarded and admitted to pratique or otherwise, according to law, immediately upon or after entering the heads of Port Jackson by the assistant health officer for the port, specially stationed at Watson's Bay for the purpose.

The signing of a treaty, on June 6, between the British Government and Corea, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Later details of the insurrection in Corea, during which the Queen was murdered, state that the anti-foreign party is now in power, that the Japanese Legation was attacked, and the Minister compelled to fly. It is hoped, however, that the difficulty will be amicably settled. Another telegram from San Francisco states that, although the King's life was spared, the Heir-Apparent, his wife, and two children were poisoned, while thirteen Ministers of State were killed during the rioting.

We regret to find that the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has for some weeks been in a condition to cause anxiety to his friends, has lately assumed a graver character. Accounts on Tuesday night were somewhat reassuring. His Grace slept during the greater part of the day, and the fever was less than it has hitherto been during the attack. Dr. Carpenter has now great hopes that he will recover. On Wednesday morning the report was that the Archbishop had passed a quiet night, but that there was a slight rise in the temperature.

A commission, consisting of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, the Very Rev. Canon Bewick (Vicar-Capitular of Hexham), and the Very Rev. Monsignor Gadd (secretary to the Bishop of Salford), and appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishops at their recent synod in London, is now meeting periodically at the Archbishop's House, Westminster, for the consideration of a new Calendar of Saints and a new English Martyrology, one of the objects in view being to reinstate in the love and veneration of English Roman Catholics the Saxon saints to whom so many of the fables of England were in the olden times dedicated. Various manuscripts were read and considered at the first meeting of the commission, held a few days since at Cardinal Manning's residence, some of them having been written by the members of the commission themselves. Resolutions as to the future action of the commission were agreed to, and the results of its labours are eagerly awaited by English Roman Catholics.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The British team left Liverpool last Saturday in the Alaska to fire the match with any military small-bore rifle against the representative team of the National Guard of the United States of America. The team consists of Corporal Bates, of Warwick; Private Boulter, 2nd Cheshire; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick; Captain Godsal, 2nd Bucks; Private Goodear, 6th Lancashire; Lieutenant Heap, 6th Lancashire; Private McVittie, 1st Dumfries; Captain Mellish, 2nd Notts; Sergeant Oliver, 3rd Kent; Corporal Parry, 2nd Cheshire; and Major Pearse, 4th Devon. The committee, which accompanies the team, are:—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Halford, 1st Leicester; Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, M.P., 1st Devon; and Major Humphrey, Cambridge University; with Mr. H. Smith, Civil Service Rifles, hon. secretary. The match will be fired on the 16th and 17th of next month, at Creedmoor.

The annual prize-meeting of the 3rd West Kent Rifles took place at Nunhead yesterday week. In the first competition the principal winners were Sergeant Barham (B company); Private R. A. Smith (B), Lieutenant Horton (L), Sergeant Manziez (H), Sergeant Perry (F), Corporal Dawson (L), Captain Williams (H), Captain Morris (A), Colour-Sergeant Harris (D), Private Hunt (F), Private Heward (E), Sergeant Beardow (J), Private Bridger (B), Sergeant Keliher (L), Captain Frigot (C), Corporal Atkins (F), Sergeant T. Hollis (A), Private Dunlan (D), Corporal Harding (A), Corporal Sanders (L), Captain Satterthwaite (F), Private Owen (F), and Sergeant Carter (E). The Mullens first prize was won by Blackheath, and Bromley and Greenwich tied for second place. In the Regimental Badge competition Sergeant-Instructor Morgan scored 80, but the contest was not ended.

The contest for the Clandeboy gauntlet, the gift of the Countess of Dufferin, took place at the Annual All-Comers' Meeting of the Ulster Rifle Association, on the Kinnegar Ranges, near Holywood, on Thursday week. The gauntlet to be tenable for twelve months. It was won by Surgeon-Major Hamilton, of Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant's prize gift was carried off by W. T. Braithwaite, of Belfast.

The annual competition of Oxfordshire Association took place on Monday at the Hinksey Butts, when the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £10 was won by Private Venables, of Oxford. The chief prize, open to all members of the association, was won by Sergeant Bennett, of Dedding, a prominent Wimbledon man. Shooting was continued on Tuesday, when the following, amongst other prizes, were competed for, with the results below:—Captain Brakspear's prize, Private Gilkes, Banbury; Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's prize, Colour-Sergeant Webb, Oxford; Colonel North's prize, value £10, Sergeant Bennett, Deddington. The Regimental Challenge Cup, which was awarded to the company whose representative made the highest aggregate score in the four competitions for the county prizes, was won by Private Venables, A company; Oxford. Private Venables also won the bronze medal of the N.R.A.

Of the five important rifle-contests begun last Saturday for prizes of an aggregate value of about £2000, those at Rainham, in connection with the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, and at Wimbledon for a long list of valuable prizes presented to the 7th Surrey Rifles, commanded the greatest interest.

At the City Volunteer ranges nearly one hundred competitors entered for the prizes set down for decision in an unusually attractive programme, embracing fifteen separate competitions for prizes. A camp was pitched on the range for the accommodation of competitors wishing to stay under canvas during the meeting, which lasted till Thursday. At the City volunteer ranges nearly 100 competitors entered for an attractive programme embracing fifteen separate competitions. In the first competition, the Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy, value 100 guineas (a handsome piece of plate representing the old "Cripple Gate" of the City), with 10 guineas added by the ward, was won by Private Ridgway, Colour-Sergeant Malthams took the second prize, Corporal Rothon the third (Brigade), and Private Lattery the fourth. The results of the second competition, which was open to those who had never won a prize, or one above the value of 2 guineas, were not announced. For the prizes in the third competition, the first of which was a challenge cup, value 10 guineas, given by the Company of Haberdashers, and 5 guineas added by the brigade, six competitors tied—Colour-Sergeant Rix, Private McDougall, Corporal Green, Lieutenant Tifford, Private Hood, and Private W. S. Smith, and the tie had to be shot off. Private Runtz won Lieutenant Colonel Haywood's prize of 10 guineas, the other two at the same range going to Private H. Lintott and Colour-Sergeant Rogers; and the challenge cup, value £21, given by the Company of Grocers, with 5 guineas added, was taken by Private Dines, Private Milliken and Private Churchill being respectively second and third.—The shooting was resumed on Tuesday in most unfavourable weather, the strong left-front wind necessitated at the longer distances an allowance of fifteen and even eighteen feet off the target. In one of the two contests set down for decision (No. 8), the competitors possessed the advantage of firing with the service weapon (the Martini-Henry), and, notwithstanding the difficulties already mentioned, its superiority over the Snider was soon demonstrated, Captain Lord Waldegrave getting on 87, whereas nothing higher than 80 had been made with the Snider on Saturday and Monday. At 200 yards, Lord Waldegrave, kneeling position, made one bull's-eye, five inners, and a magpie; at 500 yards, five bull's-eyes, a magpie, and outer; and at 600 yards, five bull's-eyes and two others. Private Elkington and Private Anstee both made 86. In No. 9 competition, which commenced simultaneously with No. 8, the test was severe. These competitions, and also those of the Cripplegate and the second stage of the Aggregate Prizes and company silver medals, decided the winners of the Aggregate Prizes, which consist of a challenge cup given by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other prizes presented by Captain Earl Waldegrave. It was past seven o'clock when the shooting closed, and even then it was found impossible, owing to failing light, to finish the long distances for Colonel Lord Edward Clinton's and the other prizes in the class conditions contest. No. 8 competition was decided thus:—1st prize, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Hayter's, Captain Earl Waldegrave; 2nd prize, the Lord Mayor's, Private Elkington; 3rd prize, Carpenters', Private Anstee; 4th prize, Major Ewen's, Private Lattey; and 5th prize, Corporal Rothon.—On Wednesday there were four competitions—two for skirmishing, one for rapid firing, and one for volley firing, by squads of at least ten men per company. Private Ridgway, P company, was the winner of the first prize and silver medal in the second stage of the Aggregates.

At Wimbledon, the first day's shooting of the 7th Surrey resulted as follows:—First Series.—Twenty-seven prizes, value £44; the winners being Johnson, Mulvey, Hart, Eccles, Kidman, Dowden, Curle, Wheaton, Smith, Corsbie, Matthews, Mansell, Pengelly, Jones, Mills, Terry, Lucas, W. Vincent, Hyde, Weston, Tallyn, Hitchcock, B. Vincent, Gray, Beards-

worth, Weeber, and Hamilton. Second Series.—Twenty-two prizes, value £52. Winners:—Curles, Smith, Johnson, Dowden, W. Vincent, Pengelly, Terry, Moywell, Weston, Mulvey, Morris, Broughton, Freen, Lee, Dunn, Beard, Hart, Hitchcock, Hatton, Wheaton, Tallyn, and Martin. For the Company Prizes, value £36, the leading winners were:—A company, Private Martin; B company, Corporal Marsh; C company, Corporal Mulvey; D company, Private Broughton; E company, Colour-Sergeant Brown; F company, Holland; G company, Edwards; H company, Phillips; I company, W. Vincent, and K company, Dowden.—The meeting was resumed and concluded on Tuesday. Series C: Open only to those who have made thirty drills from Nov. 1, 1881, to July 31, 1882, inclusive. The following are the winners:—Staff-Sergeant Hart, Captain Wheaton, Private W. Vincent, Sergeant Weston, Private Hitchcock, Sergeant Smith, Colour-Sergeant Beardsworth, Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, Sergeant Terry, and Corporal Tallyn, Colour-Sergeant Brown; Sergeant Eccles, Private H. G. Edwards, Colour-Sergeant Mills, Sergeant Dowden, and Sergeant Todd-hunter, Corporal Marsh, and Corporal Mulvey. Series D: Open to men who have never won a prize (in this or any other regiment) exceeding the value of one guinea—Corporal Marsh, Private Amps, Corporal Weeber, Private H. G. Edwards, Sergeant Phillips, Corporal Lucas, Sergeant Allard, and Private Park. Lieutenant-Colonel Astley Campbell's Challenge Cup, value £30 (if won three times or twice consecutively by the same member, to become his property; a medal to be given each year with the cup until won absolutely, when it will not be given), was won by Corporal Mulvey. Lieut.-Colonel Porter's Challenge Cup, value £21 (shot for under the same conditions as Lieut.-Colonel Campbell's cup), was won by Staff-Sergeant Hart. Consolation Prizes—£1 1s., Sergeant Hallett and Sergeant Raginbam; 10s. 6d., Sergeant Kendall, Private Forder, Private Lockyer, and Sergeant Chipper. Sergeant-Instructor's Prizes—Sergeant-Major Burrell, Sergeant Neale, Sergeant Virgin, and Sergeant Marchant.

THE COURT.

The Queen's visit to Scotland has this season been unusually deferred owing to the exigencies of war. Her Majesty was greatly gratified by the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's success near Mahuta, and she also heard by telegram yesterday week with thankfulness of the safety of the Duke of Connaught. The Queen telegraphed to Sir Garnet Wolseley her congratulations on his success, and expressed her sympathy with the officers and men who were wounded. Her Majesty made known her wish that she might be kept thoroughly posted with regard to all that is going on at the front. The same afternoon the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, witnessed from the beach in Osborne Bay some firing from Nordenfeldt, Gatling, and Gardiner guns; Captain Codrington, of her Majesty's ship Excellent, and Lieutenant Barrow, being in charge of the guns. Commander Holland, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, joined the Royal dinner party.

Last Saturday was the sixty-third anniversary of the Prince Consort's birthday. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty, and also dined with her.

Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. Canon Prothero, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia being present. Captain and Mrs. Edwards were included in the Royal dinner party.

The Duke of Cambridge lunched with her Majesty on Monday; and the Duc de Nemours arrived. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, the Duc de Nemours, Lady Abercromby, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Captain Thomson, her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert; and the Master of the Household. The Duc de Nemours left Osborne on Tuesday.

Her Majesty has been kept duly informed by telegram of the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Queen has presented to the committee of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, Eastbourne, a number of prints, including portraits of herself, the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the late Princess Alice, to be hung in the different wards of the institution, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Princess Christian.

The Prince and Princess of Wales (as Baron and Baroness Renfrew), with their family, remain in Germany.

Owing to the serious illness of the Duke of Albany, the visit of himself and the Duchess to Liverpool next week, and to Preston during the Guild, for which great preparations have been made, have had to be abandoned. His Royal Highness suffers from severe hemorrhage, which necessitates the constant attendance of his medical adviser.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Cremorne, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, and Miss Julia G. S. Wombwell, eldest daughter of Sir George O. and Lady Julia Wombwell, took place at St. Michael's Church, Coxwold, Yorkshire, on Tuesday. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel and Miss Cecilia Wombwell (her sisters), Lady Hermione Duncombe, Miss Alexina Wombwell (her cousin), and Miss Magniac. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with fine old Brussels lace and orange-flowers, a Brussels lace veil over a wreath of orange-flowers, and a diamond rivière ornament and stars. The bridesmaids wore costumes of white moire and white nun's veiling, white bonnets to match, with bunches of red poppies, and each wore a diamond daisy brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell received the wedding party at breakfast at Newburgh Priory, after which Lord and Lady Cremorne started for Simonstone, Lord Wharnclyffe's shooting-box, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn-coloured woollen (Yorkshire manufactured) fabric, trimmed with light blue satin, and bonnet to match. The presents were very numerous. The Prince of Wales presented Miss Wombwell with a brooch, and Lord Cremorne with a gold-mounted cruet-stand; and the tenants on Sir George Wombwell's estate gave the bride a silver salver.

The marriage of Mr. John Frederic Charles Norman, eldest son of Canon and Lady Adeliza Norman, with Miss Juliet Louisa Tharp, second daughter of the late Rev. Augustus Tharp, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, is arranged to take place on the 28th inst.

Marriages are arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner; and between the Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis, youngest son of the late Lord Clinton, and Miss Eva Bontein, only daughter of Mr. James Bontein.

An anonymous donor has given £1000 to the funds of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, to enable the committee to extend the work of the mission amongst sailors and emigrants at Liverpool.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Plymouth Congress, held last week, has been pronounced the most successful gathering known in the history of the association. Wherever the members went they were received with cordiality, and all the historical curiosities in the neighbourhood were freely thrown open to their view. Their doings on Tuesday and Wednesday were briefly noted in our last issue.

On Thursday most of the members went to Tavistock and drove to Lydford. The ruins of the old castle, the bridge, the falls, and many other points of interest were visited. The company then returned to Tavistock, where they were entertained at a luncheon given by the Duke of Bedford, at the Bedford Hotel, and presided over by the Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Tait. Afterwards many parts of the town were visited, including the ruins of the abbey and the church. The party returned to Plymouth in the evening.

Yesterday week the members and visitors of the Congress were rewarded by an interesting examination of the remains of Dartington Hall, a short distance from Totnes, whither they travelled by an early train from Plymouth, and afterwards by carriages. At Dartington, in the absence of the proprietor, Mr. A. Champenowne, they were conducted through the ancient building by the Rev. J. Champenowne, who read some notes on the history of the place, outside the great hall. The hall is mentioned in "Domesday" as being held by Aldwin, and Richard II. granted it to Holland, Duke of Exeter; from him it passed for a brief period to the Courtenays; in 1578 it came into the possession of the Champenownes, and has remained in that family ever since. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., pointed out some of the principal architectural features, and referred to the remains of the great hall as being, although now unroofed, a fine specimen of the time of Richard II. Berry Pomeroy Church was the next place visited, and was explained by Mr. E. Windeatt, of Totnes, before the Vicar, the Rev. A. J. Everett, the Rev. J. Powning, Master of Totnes Grammar School, and Mr. Jeffery Michelmore (the architect under whose direction the church had been restored), as well as the ladies and gentlemen of the Congress party. The church was built at the close of the fifteenth century by Sir R. Pomeroy, the south aisles being added by certain benefactors of position at the time, and whose initials are carved on the capitals of the columns. The screen was especially pointed out as a beautiful work of art, showing from what remains of the colouring and gilding how rich and brilliant it must have been. From the church the party proceeded to Berry Pomeroy House, the residence of Mr. Michelmore, the land steward of the Duke of Somerset, and formerly the dwelling-place of the Seymours of Berry Pomeroy Castle. Here Mr. Michelmore exhibited many objects of rare antiquarian interest, including some ancient oak cabinets, specimens of oak furniture, and the richly-carved bedstead of Lady Jane Seymour. After partaking of some light refreshment, kindly offered to them by Mr. Michelmore, the party, after a short drive, reached Berry Pomeroy Castle, so well known and so justly admired by all tourists in South Devon, and here Mr. C. Lynam read a paper on its history and architecture, which he considered to be "Edwardian" rather than of an earlier date, in spite of the "presumed" Norman archway close by. After a short discussion on this and other points referred to by Mr. Lynam, the party proceeded to Compton Castle, the property of the Rev. T. A. Bewes, a vice-president of the Congress, and where, in his absence, they were met by Mr. Wavish. The architecture of the edifice, or of what remains of it, is of the middle of the fifteenth century, and was described by Mr. C. H. Compton; and, after a hurried examination of the interesting remains, the members and visitors drove to Torquay, where they lunched. After inspecting the few remains of Tor Abbey, they returned to Totnes in time for the last train to Plymouth, having passed a very pleasant and instructive day.

At the evening meeting, held at the Athenæum, Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., in the chair, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A., read a paper on "The Cornish language, and its survival in the Cornish dialect." A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Wright, Bennett, Wade, Windeatt, the Rev. A. Taylor, and the chairman took part.

Last Saturday the Archaeologists proceeded by carriages from their head-quarters at the Globe Hotel to Shade Hall, the residence of Mr. J. D. Pode, who gave them a short account of the house and its fine hall, of the time of James I., while they were assembled within the latter. After a few remarks upon the beautifully carved oaken panels and minstrels' gallery by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., and partaking of some light refreshments hospitably offered to them, the party, at the summons of the Congress Secretary's horn, proceeded to Cornwood Church, where they were met by the venerable Rector, the Rev. C. Bartholomew. Mr. Loftus Brock gave a short but interesting account of its history, pointing out its chief architectural and other features. From the church the party drove to Fardell House, now used as a farm, though once the property of the Raleigh family, and where, as some writers have asserted, although erroneously, the great Sir Walter was born. This Mr. Wright, F.S.A., conclusively showed in a paper he read on the spot, quoting from the famous letter written "from the Courte" by Sir Walter himself, and now preserved at Ollerton, near East Budleigh, the place of his birth, and to which in the aforesaid epistle Sir Walter especially refers. After inspecting the old chapel close by the house, and its interesting decorated windows, as well as the staircase and rooms of the dwelling, albeit greatly-altered from the now remote days of Raleigh's time, the party set out for Plympton, where, under the able guidance of Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, F.S.A., the castle and the parish church were examined and described, as well as the whole school-house. In the latter Sir Joshua Reynolds was educated, his father being the then master. The Church of St. Maurice, built within the precincts of the ancient priory, was also visited. At the Townhall the members and visitors were entertained at tea by the ladies of Plympton, when a short account of the old brass maces of the once corporate town was given by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A. Late in the evening the party returned to Plymouth.

By the invitation of the Mayor of Plymouth, the members and visitors passed the rest of the evening at the Guildhall at a conversazione, when among other things, a paper was read by Mr. William H. Cope on "old Plymouth china." At its conclusion, Mr. Morgan, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, thanked the Mayor and the Corporation, as well as all others connected with Plymouth and its neighbourhood, for the kindness they had shown to the Association during the week. The Mayor replied, and the thirty-ninth annual congress of the society came to an end.

A letter having been received by the Lord Mayor from the Governor of Malta pointing out that the amount spent on the refugees from Egypt considerable exceeds the total receipts, his Lordship has ordered the remittance of £1000 more from the Mansion House Fund.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT THE HEAD OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHING THROUGH ALEXANDRIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE BERNINA GLACIER, NEAR PONTRESINA, SWITZERLAND.—SEE PAGE 254.

THE PRESTON GUILD FESTIVAL: SKETCHES OF PRESTON.

SEE PAGE 258.



ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH.



CASCADE IN AVENHAM PARK.



THE TOWNHALL.



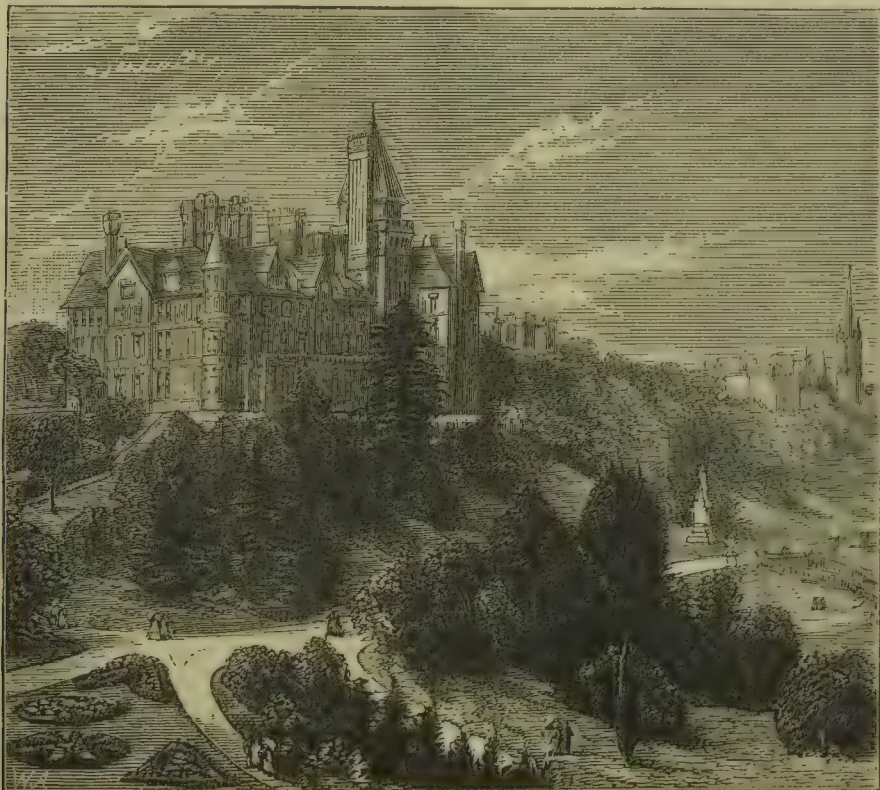
ENTRANCE TO FULWOOD BARRACKS.



THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.



THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.



THE RAILWAY HOTEL AND MILLER PARK.



THE OLD SHAMBLES.

PONTRESINA, IN THE ENGADINE.

Our readers may recollect that Lord Archibald Campbell, having accompanied his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, in their excursion with a salmon-fishing party up the river Casapediac, favoured us with some interesting sketches of that region. We are once more indebted to Lord Archibald for a sketch of the Bernina Glacier, near Pontresina, in that magnificent Alpine valley of Switzerland called the Engadine, a favourite resort of British summer tourists. Samaden, St. Moritz, and Pontresina, have become of late years almost as familiar to our countrymen as Grindelwald, Interlachen, and Chamouni. The scenery of the upper valley is at once sublime and of a tranquil aspect; while the St. Moritz medicinal waters are highly approved for the use of invalids. Some of the grandest mountains of the Grisons Canton bound this valley to the south, and separate it from the adjoining Valtellina; its loftiest summit is that of the Bernina, 13,294 feet high, and the glaciers around this mountain group are remarkably fine. Forests of larch and pine, overhanging the deep ravine of the Flatzbach, a tributary of the river Inn, add much to the picturesque beauty of the scenery in ascending from Pontresina to the Bernina Pass, by the road which leads from Switzerland to the Italian frontier town of Tirano.

THE LAND OF GOSHEN.

It is mentioned in the current notice of the topography of Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign in Egypt, that the country through which the British troops of the First Division, with the Commander-in-Chief, are now advancing, from Ismailia to Zagazig, is supposed to be the ancient "Land of Goshen." This interesting question was lately discussed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Miss Amelia B. Edwards, to whom we were indebted, not long ago, for a very complete account of the latest discovery of the tombs of Egyptian Kings and Queens, and of the recent additions to the Boulak museum of antiquities at Cairo, now writes to the *Times* as follows, with reference to the valley of Eastern Egypt extending from Ismailia to Zagazig:—

"The Fresh Water Canal by which this valley is traversed follows the course, and in some places flows in the actual bed, of a canal constructed by Seti I., second Pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty; which canal, starting like the present work from the marsh lands near Bubastis (the modern Zagazig) was carried during the lifetime of Seti as far as the sheet of water now known as Lake Timsah. After his death it was continued, probably as far as the Red Sea, by his son and successor, Rameses II. This valley anciently formed part of the Land of Goshen. According to De Rouge, Mariette, Lepsius, and the majority of Egyptologists, it was under Rameses II. that the Egyptians made the lives of the children of Israel 'bitter with hard bondage,' and in the opinion of the same high authorities, the mound of Maskhoota, or Mahuta—the same 'remarkable mound of considerable height and great size' upon which your war correspondent tells us in his despatch of the 24th inst., that 'our feeble battery was placed'—marks the site of the city of 'Rameses,' for the building of which the Hebrews were compelled to make bricks with stubble of their own gathering. These bricks, moulded of sun-dried clay mixed with chopped straw, and stamped, some with the cartouche of Rameses II., and some with the cartouche of his successor, Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, are to be found about the mound. 'Two neighbouring mounds are claimed as the site of Pithom, the other 'treasure-city' of the Bible:—1. Tel-el-Kebir, where there is a village and station on the line, and whence, according to Sir G. Wolseley's official telegram in the *Times* of Saturday last, the rebel army was reinforced by railway on the 24th inst.; 2. Tel-Abu-Suleiman, a mound lying somewhat south of the mouth of the valley, in the direction of Belbeis. Tel-el-Kebir (i.e., the big mound) is laid down in your map of the 26th inst. Tel-el-Maskhoota is situate within a few hundred yards of the station marked 'Rameses.'"

The subject is also discussed in a communication to the *Daily News*, probably by Mr. W. Simpson, of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, our well-known special Artist. He observes, with reference to "Pithom," that "Thoum, or Tum being an Egyptian divinity, as this is an accepted derivation, it gives us the probable origin of the Wadi-Tumlet, or Tuneylat, which thus derives its name from the ancient treasure-city of Pithom, and the remains of which are becoming so familiar to us through the telegrams as Tel-el-Kebir, or 'The Great Mound.' These cities, Pithom, and Rameses, the Israelites built as places for treasure, or as granaries, for Pharaoh. (Exod. i. 11.) It is now only a matter of days when the realities of war will be on these places, when shell will be shrieking and bursting, and British bayonets gleaming where Pharaoh ruled in deified grandeur."

On Monday the School Board for London opened a large new school in Mina-road, Old Kent-road, which is in the Lambeth division. Accommodation has been provided for 420 boys, a like number of girls, and 558 infants, making in all 1398. The site comprises 19,213 square feet, and the cost of the building, independent of the site, is £13,130.

A national Conference of miners was opened on Tuesday at Manchester, Mr. T. Burt, M.P., in the chair. Delegates were present representing forty-nine districts in England, Wales, and Scotland, and 270,000 men. Reports were given in from the districts, and officers of the Conference were appointed. The Conference was resumed on Tuesday morning, when Mr. T. Burt, M.P., gave the opening address. He referred to the great loss of life attending the mining industry, and attributed the diminution in the number of fatal accidents to the greater care that had been exercised, and to the discoveries of science.

A new Royal Commission has been appointed to continue the inquiry which was instituted thirteen years ago on the subject of historical manuscripts. The members are—Sir George Jessel, Lord Carlingford, the Marquis of Lothian, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Edmond George Petty-Fitz-Maurice, the Bishop of Limerick, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Houghton, Baron Acton, Sir George Webb Dasey, and Mr. William Hardy, deputy keeper of the Public Records. The original commission was appointed "to make inquiry into the places in which documents illustrative of history or of general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such documents available for public reference." The commissioners are now appointed to "call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of manuscripts and papers, and to invite them to assist in furthering the objects of this commission, giving them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to public affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full license and consent." Mr. John Romilly has been appointed secretary to the commission.

UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE.

There are persons who seem doomed to be unfortunate. Failure of one kind or another dodges their steps through life. If they avoid the ditch on one side of the path they fall into the bog upon the other, if a mistake is possible they are sure to make it, and with the best intentions in the world they destroy their own prospects and put their friends to grief. Men such as we are describing are not scamps like Charlotte Brontë's brother Branwell; they are not vicious, they are not even idle. They strive, day after day, to do something, always with the firm conviction that success will crown their efforts. Their belief, too, urged by plausible arguments, is often infectious. A fortune may have been lost in one venture, or a competence for life has slipped through their fingers; but reasons plentiful as blackberries are advanced for these misfortunes; the new scheme, they say, will infallibly lead to fortune. In an evil hour the lessons of the past are forgotten, and they are allowed to prove their incapacity once more. Have we not all of us some acquaintances of this sort—men who, having flung away their position or their purse, are ready any moment to retrieve both at the cost of their friends? The "ne'er do well" of a family is seldom scolded, he is only pitied. He has a mother who clings to him, a wife who believes in him all the more when his weakness is discovered by the world. Women love power and love success, but their tenderest sympathy and affection are not displayed in the moment of victory, but in the weary hours that follow an irretrievable disaster. Even when failure is due to misconduct rather than to misfortune, a mother's heart never closes against the prodigal. The one unkind action in the life of Sir Walter Scott—an action deeply repented of in later years—was his conduct to the "blot of the family," Daniel. When, after a short and dissipated life, Daniel Scott came back to Scotland to die, his illustrious brother would not see him, but he found shelter and compassion from his mother. If the misfortune due to vice or crime is dealt with thus gently—and a woman who did not so deal with it would not be "pure womanly"—how much more is the luckless but innocent man likely to find a ministering angel in the hour when he needs one most.

That a man who abandons himself to evil ways should suffer from the direst failure surprises nobody; he reaps only what he sows; but the failure of the man who, while wishing to aim aright, always misses the mark, is more worthy of consideration. To what is it chiefly due? Rarely we think to one cause, although, perhaps, if we looked back far enough we might find traces of hereditary weakness. What we call success is achieved generally by concentration of purpose and by strength of will. The man of dauntless courage and indomitable perseverance is rarely, unless health fail him, beaten in the race of life. A few instances might be cited to the contrary, and perhaps one of the most striking is that of the artist Haydon, who, as Keats says, possessed a singleness of aim, and who had, as Wordsworth suggests, "a heart heroically fashioned." Haydon possessed genius as well as courage, and worked persistently in the service of art; yet he died a ruined and disappointed man. We shall not attempt wholly to read this riddle. Possibly he was, as Scott imagined, "too enthusiastic." It is certain that his mind wanted ballast, that his ambition was unbounded; and it must be remembered that genius is sometimes wilful enough to upset a prosaic estimate of the probabilities of life. Genius, one of the highest of gifts, is also one of the rarest, and our argument is therefore unaffected by it; but we may remark in passing that, while great genius is almost always combined with the energy and practical sagacity which lead to fortune, genius of a lower order, untutored and unwisely exercised, brings little but pain to its possessors.

The unfortunate man who is always seeking for a niche in the world, and always failing to find one, has generally suffered in his early training. He may have been neglected or spoiled; allowed to spend his youth in idleness, or injured by over care. In the one case he has been left to dream through the golden hours, in the other excessive cosseting has deprived him of self-reliance. An only son, especially if he be the son of a widow, is very liable to suffer in this way. No character with backbone in it can be formed without discipline, and the earlier that discipline is felt the better. To be effectual it must be loving, but it must also be firm. A very strong nature is sometimes able to rise above circumstances, but the disposition of the youth on whose forehead in after years failure is conspicuously written is pretty sure to be gelatinous. He wants moral support, and fails because at the most critical period of life that support is denied him.

The unfortunate member of the family is by no means necessarily a fool. In some instances it happens that he knows too much. He can talk on any subject, turn his hand to any work, but this versatility is his bane. He cares for nothing in particular, and his application leads to no permanent result. He aims at no distant goal, and has only energy sufficient to trouble himself about trifles.

People, let us add, may be in the highest degree unfortunate who cannot, in a worldly point of view, be pronounced unsuccessful. "When I hear," writes Mrs. Inchbald, "of a man who has noble parks, splendid palaces, and every luxury in life, I always inquire whom he has to love; and if I find he has nobody, or does not love those he has—in the midst of all his grandeur I pronounce him a being in deep adversity." Some of the most distinguished men the world has known have been the most solitary, the most forlorn. A man is not unfortunate, whatever his loneliness may be, if he suffers in a great cause. Savonarola was not unfortunate, neither was Livingstone or Bunyan. Nobody thinks of the apostle Paul as an unfortunate man. On the other hand, how unfortunate was the Emperor Charles V.; how forlorn his daughter-in-law, Mary Tudor! "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and even among the crowned monarchs of Parnassus there are cases in which the word "unfortunate" must be uttered over their tombs. Goethe, with a European fame, was, by his own confession, not happy, and therefore he cannot justly be called fortunate. The same may be said of Shelley, of Landor, and of Byron; for these poets had never learnt the secret of content, which led Wordsworth to call himself one of the happiest of men.

During the past week a large number of steamers arrived at Liverpool with live stock on board, and a less number with fresh meat from the United States and Canada. In comparison with the previous week's arrivals, the totals show an increase in live stock and a decrease in fresh meat, and were as follows:—1091 cattle, 4414 sheep, 2976 quarters of beef, and 298 carcasses of mutton.

Messrs. Shoobred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, in view of their extensive alterations and additions, resolved to submit some system of electric lighting to a thoroughly practical test, and have now in use forty lamps, supplied by two eight-horse power engines, each engine worked by a Gramme machine of twenty lights. After various experiments, a steady light is now obtained; and, taking into account the importance of their numerous staff having to breathe an unvitiated atmosphere, and the preservation of valuable goods, the experiment has succeeded admirably, from a financial point of view.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The September number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a poem "To Virgil," by Mr. Tennyson.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been elected a director of the North British Railway at a meeting of the directors.

There were great rejoicings at Sheldwich, near Faversham, last week, in celebration of the coming of age of Lord Throwley, eldest son of Earl Sondes.

The choral festivals in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund will take place in the parish church of Sheffield on Sept. 19, and in York Minster on Sept. 20.

Major-General George Dean Pitt, C.B., has been appointed Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower of London, in the room of Colonel John Cox Gawler, deceased.

To-day (Saturday) has been fixed for the street collection for the Hospital Saturday Fund, and upwards of 1000 stations have been arranged for, about that number of ladies having volunteered their services for the occasion.

From the half-yearly statement issued by the Civil Service Supply Association it appears that the six months' sales represent £760,470, at a gross profit of £92,944. The working expenses were £69,911. Shares originally purchased for 10s. now sell readily at about £100.

An aged spendthrift, named Edward Gillet, was charged at Lambeth last Saturday with begging. Only recently, it was stated, he had inherited £3000, and squandered it in a very short time. He admitted this, and said another £1000 was coming to him. He was sent to the workhouse.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1882, to Aug. 26, 1882, were £31,485,546, against £31,612,591 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. The net expenditure was £34,924,960, against £34,393,422 to the same date last year. The Treasury balances on Aug. 26 amounted to £2,689,030, and at the same date in 1881 to £3,135,176.

Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellor of the London University, presided at a public meeting held last week at the Ladies' College, Goudhurst, Kent, for the distribution of the prizes and certificates obtained at the Cambridge Local Examination and at the College of Preceptors by the pupils of Bethany House School.

Last week large shoals of whales entered several creeks and bays in the Orkney Islands, and were chased by boats. The hunt was unsuccessful until Saturday, when one of them was caught in Scapa Bay. It measured over nineteen feet in length. At the time this one was caught it is estimated there were over 200 in Scapa Bay.

The Lord Mayor has declined to grant the use of the Guild-hall for a meeting in support of the movement to secure the free opening of St. Paul's one day a week; but he promises the committee to use his personal exertions to endeavour to arrange for the carrying out of what is desired if some practical method of accomplishing it with safety to the public and the cathedral can be secured.

A robbery of bonds to the amount of upwards of £15,000 has taken place in London. A foreigner named Savitch came into possession of the money, and took it to the lodgings of an interpreter, whose aid he had previously sought in negotiating the transfer at the Bank of England. This man, named Novitzky, it is stated, sprang upon Mr. Savitch, disabled him, and decamped with the securities.

Replying to a memorial presented yesterday week by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin respecting the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant declined to discuss with them the action taken by Mr. Justice Lawson; and, in reference to the exclusion of jurors, his Lordship said he had satisfied himself that no one had been set aside on account of his religion. As to the alleged misconduct of the jury, he said he had taken steps to satisfy himself as to whether there was any reason for his interfering with the ordinary course of law.

Mr. Tennyson, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., the Dean of Wells, Mr. Henry Irving, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Mr. G. Augustus Sala, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, M.P., Mr. William Sawyer, Mr. Moncre D. Conway, and other notabilities, have added their names to a committee for erecting a memorial of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey; and Mr. Francis Bennock, 5, Tavistock-square, has accepted the office of treasurer to the fund. Persons desirous of joining in the good work should apply to Dr. W. C. Bennett, Hyde Cottage, Royal Hill, Greenwich, who originated the movement.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of the Trowbridge Horticultural and Floral Society was held at Trowbridge last week, and well sustained the reputation of this show, as being the best, with the exception only of the Bath show, in the West of England.—The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Sevenoaks Horticultural and Floral Society was held last week in Montreal Park, Sevenoaks, the seat of Earl Amhurst. The show was of considerable merit; and among the successful exhibitors were Earl Stanhope, Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., Sir C. H. Mills, M.P., Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., Mr. H. Oppenheim, Mr. H. B. Mildmay, Mr. E. Cazalet, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode. There was a fashionable attendance.

One of the first beneficial results of the establishment of a parcels post by the Government is seen in the material reduction made by the great railway companies in their charges for the conveyance of parcels over their lines. The London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Western announce a new scale of charges for parcels carried by passenger-trains, which will come into operation on Sept. 1. A parcel of 1 lb. will, under the revised scale, be carried up to thirty miles for 4d., and up to and over 400 miles for 6d. Heavier parcels at proportionate rates. Parcels containing articles of a fragile character, or bulky in comparison with their weight, are charged a certain percentage higher. The Midland's announcement adds that the charges include free delivery within the usual limits in London and all the principal towns, and to places distant not more than half a mile from country stations.

The Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, under the direction of Cardinal Manning, has issued its annual report, which shows that the fund provides for the education of 25,322 children in parochial, poor-law, industrial, and reformatory schools, and orphanages. For the year ending June, 1882, the receipts and balances brought forward amounted to £6233, but the donations and subscriptions received have only been sufficient to start the work. Of the children in charge 1433 are in poor-law schools, 605 in industrial schools, and recognition is made of the action of those metropolitan boards of guardians who have "relieved the Catholic poor from the intolerable grievance of conscience under which they have so long and so cruelly suffered by the detention of their children in Protestant workhouse and district schools." Since the institution, in 1874, of the emigration department, 227 children, mostly boys, have been sent to Canada; and in many instances grants have been made by the poor-law authorities to defray the cost of outfit, as the Local Government Board, under certain conditions, authorise a grant from the rates for this purpose.

BOOKS ABOUT TUNIS.

Within an easily measurable distance of modern Tunis lie the ruins of ancient Carthage, whose "Punic faith" has become as proverbial, with as much or little reason, perhaps, as the "perfidy" of Albion; so that the title of the *Last Punic War*: by A. M. Broadley, barrister-at-law (William Blackwood and Sons), has been considered to be appropriately bestowed upon two bulky and handsomely as well as liberally illustrated volumes, in which the author, who was "correspondent" of the *Times* during the late French campaign in Tunis, has put together a most interesting narrative, embracing both the past and the present, from the days of Saint Louis, and even previously, to the very recent "French conquest of the Regency." To describe as a "Punic War" the late operations which resulted in the afore-said conquest is to recall what Juvenal said a long while ago: "Si rixa est ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum." But we may let that pass; and so we may the question whether the author do not show a little confusion of mind as regards the double meaning he attaches to his title; for he evidently thinks that the "Punic faith" was displayed not by the Tunisians, but by the French. This, however, is not the place to discuss the right or wrong of the French invasion, the behaviour and morals of M. Théodore Roustau, or any matters of politics or diplomacy. "Cherchez la femme," by all means, and she will, no doubt, be found in some portion of the two volumes, where also the political business has ample space and recognition accorded to it; but we have to do here with little or nothing beyond the general merits of the book, the interest it excites, the information it conveys, the useful purposes it answers. And those merits, from such points of view, must be acknowledged to be many and great. There is no index, unfortunately, for the volumes had to be prepared and published in haste; but there are maps, and there are illustrations, of which some are really lovely. The author deals, first of all, with the topography of Tunis; he then has something to say about "the dwellers in Tunisia"; he sketches the conquest of Tunis by Charles V., illustrating the pages with several photographic reproductions of some curious Spanish pictures in the possession of her Majesty; he touches upon the triumphant sloop of the Turks, the domination of the Thirty Deys, and the subsequent dynasty of the Beys, down to Muhamed es Sadek and M. Roustau. The author speaks highly of the way in which the French generals and the French troops performed their unpleasant duties, on the whole, but he most uncompromisingly condemns the proceedings and policy of "both M. Saint-Hilaire and M. Roustau." Whatever may be thought or said of those proceedings and of that policy, a comparison of the Tunis before the French Protectorate with the Tunis after that

consummation, at the commencement of the present year, led to the following description, which the author fully indorses:—"Last year Tunis was a tributary province of the Ottoman Empire, and in a state of profound peace. At the present time it may be considered a turbulent, informally annexed dependence of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident." Such is the chaotic situation, out of which M. Roustau's successor, whether he be M. Paul Cambon or another, will have to bring such order as he can. What is likely to strike the impartial reader most forcibly is the evidence afforded of the way in which the influence of the Sultan, as Caliph, must be weakened among the Mohammedans of Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt, by the discontent excited at the spectacle of his helplessness in the hands of the Western Powers. Of course the volumes contain an account, with some neat illustrations, of a visit paid to the "virgin city," Kairwan, the something more than Mecca of North Africa; and the account is not unworthy of the eager expectation with which it will be approached, inasmuch as the author believes himself to have been the very first European admitted to one of the most sacred spots in the peculiarly sacred city. The author witnessed a performance or service of a certain religious order, whose "guiding principle" appears to be "the greatest possible measure of self-inflicted torture, coupled with the greatest conceivable amount of religious frenzy," so that the mad fanatics consider that they please God by lacerating their stomachs with swords till the blood flows freely, having iron-prongs driven into their flesh with blows of a mallet, passing metal skewers through the upper part of their noses, swallowing tuppenny nails "in quick succession," devouring "eagerly" broken bottles, tearing in pieces and gnawing to the bones the flesh of a live sheep, and all the while imitating the cries and movements of the camel, the wolf, the bear, the hyena, the jackal, the leopard, the lion, and so forth. This is not pleasant to read of, and it must be still less pleasant to see, let alone to do; but, as regards the statement about the tuppenny nails, it tends to lessen the incredibility of the story about the unfortunate sailor who died at the hospital of some malady which puzzled the doctors, and who, on dissection, was discovered to have his stomach overcrowded with clasp-knives, which it turned out, on inquiry, he was in the habit of swallowing for a wager.

Among the minor effects, good or evil, of the late French intervention in the affairs of Tunis must be included the publication of *France in the East*: by Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B. (W. H. Allen and Co.), a volume whereof the contents are based upon certain articles contributed to a periodical of more or less popularity. The author's object in writing the articles was twofold, to make profitable use of unwonted leisure

at his disposal, and to "describe the efforts of France to obtain an absolute predominance in the Turkish Empire." He has had some years' experience of the East, and of Turkish administration, and he may, therefore, have a slight advantage over the majority of writers who treat of the subject to which he has devoted his attention; but his own studies have not, apparently, been profound, and he has adopted the form of compilation rather than of perfectly digested matter reproduced in a new shape. His style, however, is that of pleasant gossip; and, though he is very desultory and devoid of method, telling us almost as much about England and other Powers, as about France, in the East, there is a great deal that is worth reading and that it is agreeable to read in his short volume. He is given to quotations of verse, but, whether intentionally or not, he takes considerable liberties sometimes with the poets' own expressions.

Wednesday, the last day of the season at the Alexandra Palace, was devoted to a benefit to Mr. James Pain, the pyrotechnist, who gave a splendid display of fireworks. Other items in the programme were a Baden-Baden Concert (at which Mr. Howard Reynolds played some cornet solos), and an illumination of the grove.

A richly painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been presented to the church at "Omagh Co. Tyrone," in memory of Brother Francis John West, M.D., by brethren of Masonic Lodge 332. The appropriate subject of "The Good Samaritan" occupies the centre of the window, and above and below it are the Masonic emblems, with rich surroundings on a golden background.

There were 2554 births and 1401 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 3, and the deaths 94, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 14 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 158 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 6 from simple cholera.

The Alexander Memorial Prize, which consists of a gold medal and £50 in money, being part of the proceeds of the fund raised among the medical officers of the Army as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Alexander, C.B., who died in 1859 while Director-General Army Medical Department, has been awarded to Surgeon-Major Welch, F.R.C.S., of the Indian Army, for his essay on "The Prevalence of Enteric Fever in the Army, its Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment." Seven essays were sent in for competition.

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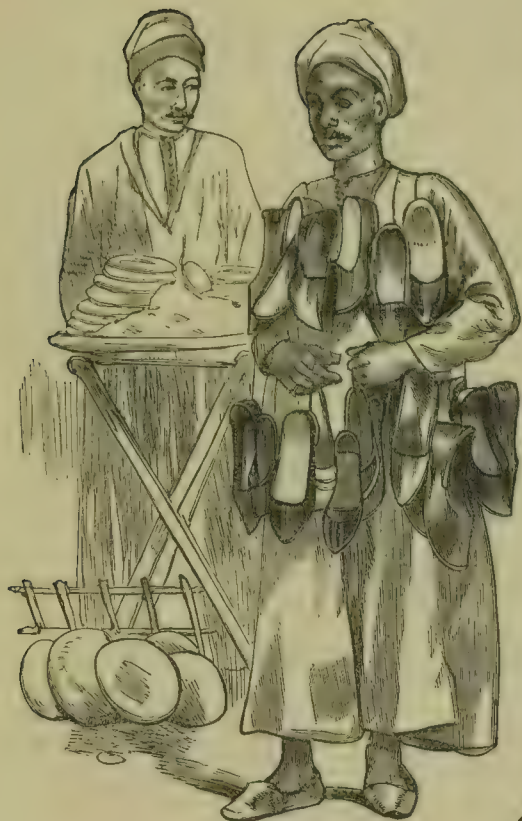
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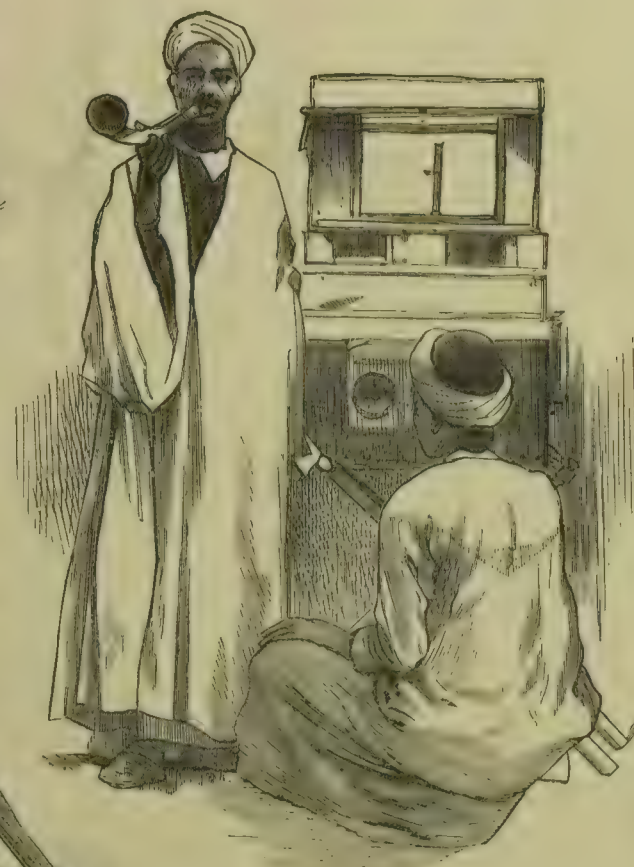
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MONTBARD.

1. Shoemaker. 2. A Respectable Barber. 3. Pony-Drivers. 4. Head of Jew Merchant. 5. Milkman. 6. Jew with walking-canes. 7. Perambulating Peepshow.

The street figures and fashions of Alexandria, before the terrible disaster that war has brought upon that great commercial city, were of the liveliest and most diversified aspect. When M. Montbard, one of our Special Artists, was in Egypt, more than a twelvemonth ago, he found many subjects for his pencil among the native population of different classes. A few of these are represented in the Sketches that fill this page; the Egyptian small tradesman who sells shoes or slippers, standing beside the stall of him who deals in flat loaves or cakes; the "respectable" barber, shaving the head of an aged Mussulman, while the attendant boy holds a big

soap-dish with an abundant supply of lather; the two smart pony-drivers, or "sais," ready to run alongside the hired quadruped, whether pony, mule, or ass of a noble breed, and to regulate his pace at the pleasure of their foreign customer; the milkman on his daily round with pails and cups; the dealer in walking-canes and parasols; the exhibitor of a portable peep-show; in the midst of which less dignified populace is seen the grave and majestic visage of a superior Jewish merchant. There is one word that is sure to be a spell of potent efficacy with all the native town-folk of Alexandria, and that is "Backsheesh," the word from which we derive the

name of our "Christmas box." It is doubtful, at present, whether the city will ever again be what it has been, though its admirable maritime harbour should bring back the traffic of the East and West, after peace is restored to Egypt. The recent destruction, by the incendiary outrages that accompanied the sacking of the town, on Wednesday, July 11, after the bombardment of the forts and expulsion of the Egyptian troops, was apparently confined to the modern and European quarter. The streets and houses of older date have suffered less in their material structure; but many poor native families have been driven away by the loss of their means of subsistence.

SKETCHES OF PRESTON.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, on Monday afternoon, to this ancient and important borough town of North Lancashire, upon the occasion of its celebrating the Guild Merchant Festival, which is held once in twenty years, will be sufficiently illustrated in our Journal. We present, in the meantime, some Views of the public buildings and other conspicuous features of the town and its immediate neighbourhood. It is situated, 210 miles by railway from London, and 31 miles from Manchester, upon the elevated banks of the Ribble, where that river is navigable, making Preston a maritime port; but its prosperity is chiefly derived from the cotton manufacture, though it is also the market of a rich agricultural district. This place is notable in English history as a great centre of the Royalist party in the Civil Wars of Charles I. and Charles II., and of the Jacobites in the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, upon both which occasions several misguided partisans of the Stuarts were put to death here, after the defeat and retirement of the Scottish army. Prince Charles Edward was here on his way to invade England, on Nov. 27, and passed through the town again on Dec. 12, in his hasty retreat, having gone as far as Derby. "Proud and pretty Preston," as it was called in the last century, when its population was less than ten thousand, rivalled Lancaster in its pretensions to the social dignity and gentility of a county town. It is, indeed, for some official purposes, the headquarters of administrative business in the County Palatine. Its commercial prosperity has been of rapid growth. The first cotton-mill, however, was set up in 1777, linen having been the staple manufacture before, and that by hand-loom weaving. The population by last year's Census was 91,567, having, since the beginning of this century, about doubled in each successive period of twenty years.

The Townhall, which adorns the Market-place, and on the other sides faces Fishergate and Cheapside, stands at a point where the boundaries of Park Ward, St. John's Ward, and Christ Church Ward meet. It was built from the designs of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, between 1862 and 1867, and is a stately Gothic edifice, with a tower 197 ft. high at the south-western angle. The main building rises to an elevation of 86 ft., and its front, in Fishergate, presents a very handsome balcony, with ornamental wrought-iron railing, surmounting an arcade; the five arched windows above are divided by stone transoms beautifully carved, with heads of the Cardinal Virtues set amidst decorative foliage. The interior of the Guildhall, on this upper floor, is an apartment worthy of municipal dignity. With regard to the title of the "Guild," or more particularly "Guild Merchant," it should be observed that the modern Corporation, of Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, under the Municipal Reform Act, since 1835, is the successor of an ancient Corporation formed, like that of the City of London, of the privileged Trade Guilds, corresponding with the City Livery Companies. Not fewer than fifteen Royal Charters, the earliest granted by King Henry II. in 1154, were bestowed on Preston before it received its modern borough constitution; these are preserved, with the records of the Guilds and of the Corporation, in the municipal archives, and are well deserving of antiquarian study. The celebration of the Preston Guild Merchant, which takes place every twenty years, on the first Monday following Aug. 29, being the Church Festival of the "Decollation of St. John the Baptist," is always made a grand affair. It used to occupy a whole month, but in 1822 was reduced to a fortnight, and is now confined to a week. An account of the proceedings will be given in our next. Mr. E. Birley is the "Guild Mayor" for this year. The Corn Exchange, in Lane-street, which was erected in 1822, has recently been transformed, by great architectural alterations and additions, at a cost of £11,000, into a fine public hall, with convenient apartments, used for meetings, concerts, and other entertainments. The building, as now enlarged, is 230 ft. long and 95 ft. wide. Its principal entrance is on the east side, leading into a circular vestibule, from which a spacious entrance-hall is reached, having several rooms around it; and then the large hall. This is 147 ft. in length and 63 ft. in width, besides promenades 16 ft. wide, along the two long sides, running north and south; these promenades can at pleasure be shut off from the body of the hall, by means of revolving shutters; and there are galleries above. At the west end is a large orchestra, with an organ-chamber in the rear. Mr. Sykes (Messrs. Garlick, Park, and Sykes, of Preston) was the architect of the Corn Exchange improvements.

The Harris Free Library, Museum, and Art-Gallery, will occupy the new building, of which the Duke of Albany is to lay the foundation-stone. The sum of £60,000 was bequeathed for this purpose by the late Mr. Edmund Harris, and a site for the building, on the ground lately occupied by the Old Shambles, was granted to the Harris Trustees by the Corporation of Preston. The main frontage, 130 ft. in length, to the west, is in the Market-place, near the Townhall; on the east side, the Free Library will have another frontage to Lancaster-road; and its other two sides will be on broad new streets, by which it will be entirely detached from adjacent buildings. The architect of the Harris Free Library is Alderman James Hibbert, who was Mayor in the year 1880.

Though Lancaster is nominally the seat of the County Palatine, its judicial courts are held at Liverpool and Manchester, while its principal offices are at Preston. Those of the County Constabulary, recently built at the corner of Pitt-street, on the north side of Fishergate, nearly opposite the railway station, have cost £50,000, including spacious court-rooms for the magistrates, offices for the Clerk of the Peace, and for other county services. The Borough Magistrate's Court, with police station, is in Lancaster-road, at the corner of Earl-street, and the old County Sessions House is in Stanley-street. The Post Office, in Fishergate, was opened in 1870. Once upon a time, in the last century, the post office was in the Shambles, a queer old-fashioned row of mean houses, with projecting upperstoreys on wooden pillars, now to be demolished for the site of the Free Library. The Infirmary, which is shown in one of our Sketches, is a good range of buildings, and includes the Harris Ward, for fever patients, erected at the cost of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, a great benefactor to the town. The Mechanic's Institution and Library, at Avenham, opened above thirty years ago, which is the subject of another Illustration, is now under joint management with the fund of £40,000 bequeathed by that gentleman, who died in May, 1877, for a more complete Free Library and Museum.

Preston is happy in the possession of a very pleasant and beautiful public park, on the banks of the Ribble, which affords an agreeable view to North-Western Railway passengers as they travel by this route to Scotland. There are, indeed, two parks adjoining each other; the Avenham Park, formed of twenty-six acres purchased by the Corporation, from time to time, and opened by the Duke of Cambridge in 1867; and the Miller Park, which was given by Mr. Alderman Miller. These are very prettily laid out as ornamental pleasure-grounds; one incidental feature is the cascade, shown among the subjects delineated in our Engravings. A statue of the late Earl of Derby stands in the Miller Park. It is

worthy of remembrance, that during the severe "Cotton Famine" twenty years ago, caused by the American Civil War, thousands of the Preston factory people were employed and paid by the local authorities, or by the Relief Fund Committee, upon the earthwork to form these delightful parks, for the enjoyment of their families in better times. There is also Moor Park, 100 acres in extent, available for volunteer reviews, and the Marsh, which is devoted to cricket and other recreations of that kind. We are indebted to photographs by Messrs. Robinson and Thompson, of Church-street, Liverpool, for some assistance in drawing the views of Preston.

The largest open space within the town is Winckley-square, where the grand processions will assemble next week; on Tuesday, that of the Friendly Societies, with the Freemasons, to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library; on Wednesday, that of the various Trades Guilds; on Thursday, the Catholic Guilds' Procession; and on Friday, that of the Temperance Societies. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, who are to be the guests of the Earl and Countess of Lathom, at Lathom House, Ormskirk, will visit Preston on four successive days. The Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, under the presidency of Lord Winmarleigh, will hold its meeting at Preston next week.

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

The opening ceremonies, on Tuesday week, were briefly noticed in our last issue.

On Wednesday week the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire presided over the Cymmrodorion meeting. Mr. W. J. Parry, chairman of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union, read a paper on "County, Provincial, and Imperial Government," but its discussion was vetoed by the chairman. A paper of Mr. Cave Thomas, on making the Eisteddfod a greater institution, and connecting it with scholarships and athletic and military sports, and having a permanent building for it, excited much discussion, a movable building being largely advocated. The Bishop of St. Asaph, in opening the afternoon meeting, spoke of the Welsh University erected at Denbigh, and thanked the Government for giving some little justice to Wales in educational matters. Mrs. Thomas, St. Anne's Rectory, Bangor, took the prize for the best translation of a Welsh ode into English. Master Stephenson, Wrexham, won the prize for the violoncello, Sir W. Gore Ouseley greatly praising the youth. Edward Jones, Bangor, won £15 for the best oak carving. The Rev. W. Williams Broughton took the prize in the hymn competition. Thirty-three competitors appeared for the pianoforte solo prize, and the prize of £5 was divided between Miss Parry, of London, and Miss Richards, of Bangor. The Mayor presented a special prize of £1 to a young lady named Furnival, aged ten years, of Birkenhead. A brass band competition brought together six bands, the prize (£20) being awarded to the Irwell brass band, from Corsby, Lancashire. A choral competition brought together three choirs of fifty voices each, the Liverpool Vocalists' Union winning the prize of £30. A prize of 20 guineas for an ode on the late Sir Hugh Owen produced only one competitor, of insufficient merit. There was a concert in the evening.

Sir Watkin Wynn presided on Thursday, and said he hoped to have the Prince of Wales amongst them next year. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., addressed the gathering, which, notwithstanding the rain, was more numerous than on the previous day. Referring to Welsh education, he said the subject was particularly appropriate to the Eisteddfod, which was the greatest educational movement that Wales had ever known. He expressed his regret that the Welsh Educational Bill, mentioned in the Queen's Speech, had not become law; but he himself had had the good fortune to carry through the House of Commons three Government Bills—one of them, the Married Women's Property Act. He was almost ashamed to confess how that was done. It was done by watching his opportunity, night after night, like a cat, sometimes half concealed in ambush behind the Speaker's chair, with one eye fixed upon Mr. Wharton and the other upon Mr. Biggar (Laughter). Such was the only way in which a Minister in charge of a bill could find opportunities for passing it. Such manœuvring might be excusable when the subjects had been thoroughly debated before, but no measure involving new principles could or ought to be rushed through at the fug end of the Session. He thought, however, he could promise them that, if the Government remained in office, the dropped bill of this Session would be one of the first measures of next year. This was the great choir day. Several prizes were withheld on account of want of merit in the compositions, including that which entitled the winner to be "chained" with Bardic rites, so that one of the most interesting ceremonies in connection with the Eisteddfod had to be omitted. Sir F. Gore Ouseley's overtures in F were played in his presence—Mr. Felix C. Watkins, St. Asaph Cathedral, conducting, and Mr. C. Stephenson leading. The Llamberis choir carried off the medal and £15 prize. The London Cymmrodorion Society afterwards held their annual meeting, and one of the chief prizes was won by Joseph Aubrey, Ohio, America, for an essay on the Welsh Bible.

The fourth and last day was somewhat adversely affected by rain. Mrs. Gladstone, as the representative of the Premier, arrived at Denbigh in the course of the day, and was received with special honours. Sir Robert Cunliffe, M.P., and Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., replied to the address read on her behalf by Mr. T. Gold Edwards. The prizes of the day included one of £25 for an essay on agriculture, which was divided; a medal for best dried leaves; performance on violin with pianoforte accompaniment; silver medals for best piece of Welsh flannel and piece of tweed. The prize of twenty guineas, with gold medal, for the best elegy on President Garfield, went to D. R. Williams, Queen Victoria-street, London. The choir competition brought together six choirs. The prize, £30, with gold medal, was awarded to the Nantlle Vale Choir—John O'Williams, conductor. Denbigh Volunteer Band won £10 and the medal in the brass band competition. R. P. Jones, of Pentre Celyn Board School, Ruthin, won £5 for an historical essay on Sir Hugh Myddelton. Mrs. Gladstone left at two o'clock for Hawarden Castle, amidst warm demonstrations of respect. Her place was taken by Mr. Lewis Morris, chairman of the Cymmrodorion Society, London, and the Eisteddfod concluded at four p.m. The evening included Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Mr. Felix Watkins, St. Asaph's Cathedral. The principal singers were Eos Morlars, Lucas Williams, Mrs. Martha Haines, Mrs. Lizzie Williams, and Miss M. Davies.

Medals of the Royal Humane Society have been presented at Bristol to Mr. John Denford and Police-Constable Greenslade. The former, who had previously saved eight persons from drowning, jumped into the Bathurst Basin, and, after struggling for five minutes with a woman who was attempting to commit suicide, rescued her. In the case of Greenslade, that officer, who had previously saved the lives of seven persons, similarly rescued a woman, though he nearly lost his own life, owing to her violent struggles.

SIGNING A TREATY WITH COREA.

The alarming news within the last few days of insurrection and assassination at the Court of this remote Asiatic Kingdom may not be confirmed. It is rumoured that an outbreak of native hostility to foreigners has taken place; and that the Korean Government has been overthrown, and the King and Queen put to death, on account of some unpopular concessions to foreign influence. We may hope that these reports are much exaggerated; but there is not, so far as we are yet informed, any ground for connecting the supposed disturbance with the treaty recently negotiated on behalf of the British Government, and signed on June 6 by Prince Chao, the Queen's brother, with Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., in the manner shown in our Illustrations. We are indebted to Lieutenant G. W. Gubbins, R.N., of H.M.S. Flying Fish, for the Sketches of this interview with the Korean official dignitaries.

The peninsula of Corea, which projects southward from the mainland of North Asia, separating the Chinese Yellow Sea, with the Gulf of Peking, from the Sea of Japan, is nearly as large as Great Britain, and has a population of eight or nine millions, besides those of neighbouring islands. They are of Mongolian race, distinct from the Chinese and from the Japanese, and the established religion is Buddhism, mixed with the Lao-tse doctrines, and with a rigid system of castes, dividing the civil and military nobility from the common people; there is also a mild form of serfdom. They are far below the other nations of Eastern Asia in manufacturing skill and in commercial enterprise, but contrive to make very fine and strong hempen paper, which is used for many purposes of furniture and apparel; also good straw-plaiting and wire-plaiting, coarse cotton-cloth, and some articles of metal and earthenware. There are many towns in Corea, but only few have been visited by Europeans; the capital is Seoul, a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants near the west coast, on the Han-Kiang, the largest river; but Sunto, the ancient capital, still has the principal trade. Corea was at one time subject to Japan, but has long been practically self-ruling, though it has put itself under the suzerainty of the Chinese Empire. In September, 1866, a French naval squadron, under Admiral Roze, visited the main river with hostile intent, to get satisfaction for the ill-treatment of French missionaries, but no important result was obtained, beyond the destruction of an undefended town. The United States' Government, three or four months ago, procured a commercial treaty, the terms of which had been arranged in China; and the British treaty, which is one to the same purport, immediately followed. The Korean government is despotic, but the real power is usually exercised by a Regent or Tycoon, who is often the brother or near relation of the Queen, while the King is supposed to be above the duty of ruling and directing affairs of State: there is, however, a Council of Ministers, through whom, and with whose consent, everything is to be done. The army and navy are insignificant, with the rudest weapons and loose discipline.

The British Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Vigilant, flag-ship, and H.M.S. Flying Fish, Admiralty surveying-ship, accompanied by a Chinese corvette, the Wei Huen, and a Japanese war-vessel, the Banjo, lay in the Salee river, at the Jin Chuen anchorage, distant overland from the capital city twenty-four miles. Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes landed there on Tuesday afternoon, June 6, with his staff, Commander C. Lindsay and officers of the Vigilant, Commander R. J. Hoskyn and officers of the Flying Fish, and Mr. Maude, of the Peking Legation. The Admiral was received by some Korean officials, with a guard of honour, and was carried up, in a portable chair, to an open marquee which had been erected on the side of the hill. A guard of two hundred Korean soldiers here formed three sides of a square, with the large open tent at the farther side. A great many soldiers off duty, and other Korean people, squatted around outside the square. Having entered it and reached the tent, the British officers found there a large table covered with a red and green cloth, several arm-chairs behind it, and five large boxes, ornamented with paintings, each box capable of holding three persons. The Korean Plenipotentiaries, awaiting Admiral Willes and his party in this place, were Prince Chao, who is Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, Chin, and two other personages of rank or high office. The Chinese Admiral, Ting, was also present, with Captain Clayson, of the Chinese Navy, and Ma Tan-Tai, an interpreter. Admiral Willes was invited to sit at the middle of the table, with the Korean Minister of the Interior at his right hand, and with Prince Chao at his left. The Prince is very tall, and excessively thin, with high shoulders; he wore a dress of light pink crape; and both he and the Minister of the Interior, who is short and stout, wore very curious belts, sticking out in front, and horsehair caps, with projecting side wings, of a very peculiar shape. The Chinese Admiral, who is a very fine-looking man, and who has been in England, sat at one end with Captain Clayson. The interpreter, Ma Tan-Tai, who speaks French very well, stood beside the table. The English officers were ranged on one side of the tent, and the Koreans on the other. Some delay took place before signing the treaty, as the ink had not been provided; and tea was handed round in the mean time. When all was ready, the copies of the treaty were produced and were duly signed, the Admiral speaking a few appropriate words expressing his hope that this treaty of amity and commerce might long continue between England and Corea. It was understood that Prince Chao had come from the capital instead of the Prime Minister, who is eighty years of age, and was prevented by ill-health from attending. Among the English present, besides those named, were Lieutenant-Commander Bridger and Sub-Lieutenant De Salis, of H.M.S. Sheldrake. Mr. W. G. Aston, the acting British Consul at Kobi, in Japan, and Mr. Spence arrived in Corea after the signature of the treaty. These particulars we learn by a letter from Lieutenant Gubbins, who adds that the Flying Fish was still engaged in surveying the Salee river. The Korean people were very inquisitive, and often very rude; but he found them civil enough on the Seoul side of the river.

The eighteenth annual Hunters' Show for the united counties of Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Cardigan, of which society Earl Cawdor is president, was held at Carmarthen on Thursday week. Notwithstanding most wretched weather, there was a large attendance. The show was large, quality excellent, and competition very keen.

The subject of the essay for the "Cobden Prize" for the ensuing year at Cambridge University is, "The grounds and limits of State interference with the conditions of occupancy of land, whether for agricultural or other purposes, considered both in connection with and apart from the existence of limited owners having an imperfect dominion over the lands in their possession." Candidates for the prize, which is of the value of £60, must be members of the University who, having commenced residence, were not of more than three years' standing from their first degree on the first day of the Easter Term, 1882. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the first day of the Easter Term, 1883.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its first meeting for the present year on Wednesday week evening, at Southampton, under the presidency of Dr. Siemens. A large part of the address was devoted to the developments of electricity. The learned President spoke of the electro-motor as specially available for driving light machinery of every description. He had no doubt that the electric light would take its place as a public illuminant, while gas-lighting would still hold its own as the poor man's friend. There was, however, an immense undeveloped field of usefulness for gas for heating purposes, and the result of working this field would be a diminution in our fogs, and an increase in the by-products of gas manufacture, which already yield more than the coal employed costs. The adoption of gas engines for propelling vessels, and the advent of the dynamo-machine, would mark an era of material progress at least equal to that produced by the introduction of steam power. Modern engineering works were passed in review, and the address concluded with an allusion to some of the information gained during the last two solar eclipses.

On Thursday the sections met. Lord Rayleigh gave the opening address to the Mathematical Section, and urged the value of mathematical instruction; Mr. John Fowler, C.E., to the section of Mechanical Science, alluding to the improvements in railways, in tunneling, ship-building, &c.; Professor Livening, to the Chemical Section, dealing at some length with the hypothesis of Dr. Siemens as to the conservation of solar energy; Professor W. Boyd Dawkins in Section C upon the antiquity of man; and in Section D Professor Arthur Gamgee gave the opening address. In the Economic Section Professor Leoni Levi read an important paper dealing with the statistics of crime in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the broad result of which was that lawlessness was extremely high, crime high, drunkenness very high, and deposits in savings banks exceedingly low in Ireland as compared with England and Scotland, but the United Kingdom compared favourably in proportion to population with France. In the Mathematical Section, Professor Schuster gave a preliminary account of results obtained during the late total eclipse in Egypt; and Lord Rayleigh summarised the results obtained in recent years in important branches of physics. Sir Richard Temple presided over the Geographical Section, which was attended by a large body of geographers and explorers from all quarters of the globe. Lieutenant G. T. Temple, R.N., read a paper on "The Arctic Campaign of 1882." The president (Dr. Siemens) has received a telegram from the Marquis of Lorne renewing the invitation which he gave last year to the association to visit Canada next year. The Mayor and Mayoress received the members of the association at the Audit House in the afternoon; and the first soirée was held at the Hartley Institution in the evening, when many scientific objects were exhibited, the room and galleries being illuminated by the electric light.

All the Sections met yesterday week. Several important questions were discussed, including the rival schemes for constructing a Channel tunnel, the report of the committee on the Patent Law, the revenue from the taxation of Alcohol, the Beer Duty, and the North Sea fisheries. More than two thirds of the papers down for reading in the Mathematical and Physical Science Section related to electricity, the measurement and duration of the currents, batteries, dynamo-machines, and meters. The Geographical Section was crowded when Sir Richard Temple gave his sectional address as President. Numerous drawings in water-colours by Lieutenant Temple of views in Afghanistan decorated the walls of the room. The subject chosen for his address was the Plateau of Mid-Asia. This area is in shape somewhat of an irregular rhomboid, is completely inclosed by six grand ranges of mountains—namely, the Himalayas, looking south towards India; the Pamir, looking west towards Central Asia; the Altai, looking north towards Siberia; the Yablonoi, looking north-east towards Eastern Siberia; the Yunling and the Inshan (inclusive of the Khyngan), looking towards China. These several ranges preserve generally a considerable altitude, varying from 6000 to 25,000 ft. above sea level, and reaching in the Himalaya to more than 29,000. A paper on local government in rural districts was read by Mr. Selater-Booth, who maintained that the proposal to establish municipalities for the counties was altogether fallacious. In the evening Sir William Thomson gave to a popular audience in the Skating Rink a lecture on Tides, illustrated with diagrams.

The Mathematical and Economic Sections alone resumed their sittings at Southampton on Saturday last, the day being practically given up to excursions by land and sea. In the Economic Section papers were read, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on some influences affecting the progress of our shipping and carrying trade, and by Mr. Pfouendes on our sailors for defence and commerce at home and abroad. The excursions were to New Forest, Alum Bay and the Needles, Netley, Romsey, and Winchester. The favourite excursion was to Netley, where there could be seen two famous buildings, Netley Abbey and the Netley Hospital. At the latter place Surgeon-General Holloway and the officers of the Army Medical Staff gave a garden party. Those attractions secured 300 visitors for Netley. The geologists, reinforced by those who preferred a water excursion, naturally chose Alum Bay and the Needles. They sailed early in the afternoon in the Isle of Wight Company's boat *Princess Beatrice*. Arrived at the Needles, a geological conductor, Mr. H. Keeping, lectured to a deeply interested party on board upon the beautifully coloured sand cliffs, the chalk beds with their regularly recurrent flint lines, and the other geological features of this coast. In Alum Bay the party landed and divided. One section of geologists rambled along the shore as far as they could in the direction of the Needles, and were soon engrossed in the collection of fossils; a second party took the direction of Totlands Bay, where the boat on returning was to call; while the non-geologists spent a two-hours' leave from the steamer in such rambles on the island as the ascent of the High Down, from which a wide expanse of land and sea is visible, and where to breathe the fresh air is to a town resident a pleasure to be many a time remembered with vain longings. The Romsey party, mustering between one and two hundred, had, like the Netley people, an abbey to see. The Rev. E. L. Berthon not only gave a descriptive lecture on the abbey, but exhibited to the company his interesting invention, the Berthon folding boats, which are taken down, unfolded, and made ready for sea in fifty-two seconds. From Romsey this party went on to Broadlands, where they were hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Mount Temple, and accorded the privilege of an inspection of his Lordship's art gallery and the room in which Lord Palmerston wrote so many of his despatches. The Winchester party, a small but happy one, inspected, under the guidance of the Rev. G. Richardson, the cathedral, the college, Wolvesley Palace and ruins, the Hospital and Church of St. Cross, and other places of historical interest. Views of many of the places visited were given in our last issue. The popular lecture annually delivered by a member of the British Association to the operative classes in the town visited was given in the evening, with much satisfaction to a crowded

audience, by Dr. John Evans. The subject, "Unwritten History, and How to Read It," was illustrated by diagrams and the exhibition of implements of pre-historic times.

On Sunday a large number of visitors attended the morning service at the parish church, St. Mary's, of which the Rev. Canon Wilberforce is Rector. The Mayor and Corporation went in procession in their official robes, preceded by two bearers of massive maces. The spacious church was crowded to overflowing. After full choral service, the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Truro. The sermon was an eloquent vindication of the liberty to inquire and to express the results of inquiry in matters both material and spiritual, and of the harmony in this respect of Christianity and modern science.

The sectional meetings during Monday were well attended, and papers were read on many subjects of popular interest, especially in the geographical and mechanical sections. The principal incident was the reception, in the Geographical Section, of Mr. Edmund O'Donovan, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Merv, who gave an address descriptive of his experiences in Central Asia, for which he received a cordial vote of thanks. After sketching the route by which he arrived at the River Tejend, he described the inhabited oasis through which the River Murgab flows. The Merv oasis, he said, was some forty-five miles in length from north to south, and thirty-five in breadth. Numerous groves of fruit-trees surrounded the villages. The staple products were corn, melons, cows, sheep, and goats. Manufactures there were none, save that of hand-made carpets. On the eastern margin of the oasis are the ruins of the old cities of Merv. The oldest is about 900 yards square; the ramparts are forty feet in height—huge earth banks, in fact. This was destroyed by the Arabs A.D. 666. The next in age of the cities is named, at present, Sultan Sanjar. The walls are in a good state of preservation. Their circuit is about 2500 yards, and in the midst of the inclosed space stands the lofty-domed mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar. The town was taken and ruined in the thirteenth century by a son of Genghis Khan. The third or latest city was destroyed nearly a century ago by the Bokharans. It stands close by, and is named Bairam Ali. A little to the northward are the remains of an extensive intrenchment, called by the Turcomans Iskander Kala, of the fort of Alexander. These ruins, situated but 1000 yards apart, are entirely uninhabited. The population of the Merv oasis is estimated at half a million, which is probably not an excessive computation. The two divisions are governed by two hereditary chiefs. The soil of Merv is very fertile, as is also that of the country far and near on every side of it. Were it not for lack of water, the entire plain from the Oxus and Merv to the Caspian might be highly cultivated, for the desert is not a sandy one. It is of sun-scorched marl. There is now no central point like the Merv of old. The only rallying point of the Turcomans is at Kouehid Khan Kala, a great earthwork on the eastern bank of the Margab, at about the centre of the oasis. Here some 2000 huts are gathered together, and here dwell the principal Turcoman chiefs. Mr. O'Donovan enlivened his narrative with a number of humorous anecdotes and a graphic description of an approaching hurricane. The troops he saw on the Persian frontier looked, he said, more like a detachment of paupers marching to the poorhouse. In concluding, Mr. O'Donovan mentioned that he was accredited to the Western Powers as Envoy Extraordinary, offering on the part the Turcoman chiefs of Merv allegiance to England; but his mission was fruitless. The distinguished Russian traveller, M. Pierre de Tchihatcheff, read a paper on the deserts of Africa, in which he submitted geological considerations combatting the theory that the Sahara and other large sandy surfaces of the globe were dried up sea bottoms. In the course of his observations, he stated the curious fact that the sinking of wells in Algeria revealed the discovery of fishes, crabs, and fresh-water molluscs at considerable depths. The sound line brought these creatures from a depth of about 230 ft. They were alive, and a crab boiled by M. Jus was found to be of excellent taste. Professor Leone Levi, in the Economic department, read the report of the committee appointed to inquire as to the appropriation of wages and other sources of income in the United Kingdom, and a discussion ensued. Sir F. Bramwell described a compressed-air engine which is about to be used on the London tramways, and several civil engineers spoke warmly in its favour. At a general meeting held in the skating-rink in the evening, Professor Moseley discoursed on pelagic life.

At the meeting of the general committee, Dr. Siemens presiding, after a protracted discussion, it was resolved that the association should meet at Southport next year, and in Montreal in 1884. Professor Cayley was voted next president.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The arrangements for the reception of the Social Science Association at Nottingham are nearly completed. The inaugural address of the president (Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P.) will be given in the Mechanics' Large Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 20. The presidents of the different departments will give addresses in the same hall on the mornings of the following Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday respectively, and the sectional meetings will take place an hour later on each day in the University College. The concluding meeting will be held in the Mechanics' Hall, at noon, on Wednesday, the 27th. On the Thursday night the Mayor (Mr. E. Goldschmidt) will entertain the members of the Congress at a conversazione at the castle, and on the Tuesday night the Sheriff will give a ball. During the visit of the association excursions will be made to the charming sylvan district in the north of the county known as "The Dukeries" (when the members will be entertained at luncheon by Lord Manvers at Thoresby), Chatsworth, Belvoir Castle, and other places of interest in the locality.

Police-Constable Jenkins, of the E Division, has been presented by the division with a handsome gold watch, in recognition of his bravery in jumping into the Thames from Waterloo Bridge and saving the life of Henry Chapman on July 14 last.

A medal and prize of the annual value of twenty guineas has been founded by Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., "with the object of stimulating the students of King's College, London, to a high standard of proficiency in metallurgical science."

The scholarships offered by the council of Newnham College for success in the Cambridge Higher Local Examination, held in June last, have been awarded as follow:—Miss Benson, Newnham College—Clothworkers' Scholarship; Miss Hewett, Dunheved College, Launceston—Drapers' Scholarship; Miss Hughes, Newnham College—Cobden Scholarship; Miss Villy, Manchester—Goldsmiths' Scholarship; Miss Willoughby, Plymouth High School—a scholarship given by Mrs. Stephen Winkworth; Miss Ritson, Clifton—Group A Scholarship; Miss B. Key, Truro High School—Group D Scholarship. Scholarships have also been awarded to Miss Buxton, Miss Gray, and Miss Slater, Newnham College; and a scholarship to Miss Frost, Cambridge, with permission to defer residence until October, 1883.

CUSTOMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES.

There is, perhaps, no stronger proof of the Conservative spirit of our old City Companies than the tenacity with which they retain their long-established customs. Unless, too, some unforeseen reform takes place, there is not much likelihood of these survivals of their ceremonial institutions of past years being abolished. Indeed, our City Companies preserve with as much jealousy their old customs as they do the various articles of interest connected with the trades which they represent. Thus, it is still usual in some companies for a spoon and fork of bone to accompany the service of dried fruit and confectionery. When John Dunton, the famous bookseller, of the Poultry, dined at the Lord Mayor's feast in the year 1693, his Lordship sent "a noble spoon" to each guest's wife. The Carpenters' Company keep up the practice of crowning the new Masters and Wardens;—the crowns or garlands employed for this purpose being the same as were in their possession nearly three centuries ago. Among the other customs connected with this company, it appears that cakes are presented to the Court on Twelfth Day, and ribbon-money to them on Lord Mayor's Day. On Election Day, too, three silver-gilt *hanaps* are borne in procession round the hall. An object of interest kept by the Company is an old Posset or Caudle Cup, which is generally supposed to have been used in the families of the company on any grand occasion.

In accordance with an old custom, the Skinners' Company and the Company of Merchant Taylors take precedence of each other in alternate years. Both these Companies were established in the reign of Edward III., and, to quote Mr. Timbs's "Curiosities of London" (1867, 405), "for a long period were at deadly feud on the point of precedence, their processions never meeting in the streets of the City without a fight. In the reign of Richard III. one of these conflicts was so violent that several persons were killed on both sides. In consequence of this event, the point at issue was decided by the Lord Mayor of the time, who made an award by which the two companies were given precedence of each other alternately; and this old regulation is still observed." The election ceremonies of the Skinners' Company have from time immemorial been celebrated with several curious customs, which are thus described by Mr. Herbert in his "History of the City Companies":—"The principals of the company being assembled on the day of annual election, ten Blue-coat boys, with the company's almsmen and trumpeters, enter the hall in procession to the flourish of trumpets. Three large silver cocks, or fowls, are then brought in and delivered to the Masters and Wardens. On unscrewing these pieces of plate, they are found to form drinking cups, filled with wine, and from which they drink. Three cups of maintenance are next brought in; the first of these the old Master tries on, and, finding it will not fit him, he passes it on to those next him; but, failing to fit them, it is presented to the intended new Master, and, on its fitting, he is announced, with acclamations and the flourish of trumpets, as the Master elect. Similar ceremonies are repeated with the two other cups on the Wardens to be elected. Referring to the Merchant Taylors' Company, some idea of the magnificence of the banquets which formerly took place may be gathered from the account handed down to us of that given to James I., when amongst the performances on this occasion it is related how "in the Ship which did hang aloft in the Hall were three rare men and very skilful, who sang to his Majesty."

Alluding to the customs of the Stationers' Company, we may mention that formerly they kept a gaily-decorated barge, in which they visited Lambeth Palace on Lord Mayor's Day, when they were presented by the household of the Archbishop of Canterbury with hot spiced ale, buns and cakes, and wine; the last of these being handed to them in little wooden "suck-cups," or bowls, which were provided by the beadle of the Company. This custom, says Mr. Timbs, is said to have originated in the following manner:—"When Tension possessed the see, a near relation of his, who was Master of the Stationers' Company, thought it a compliment to call at the Palace in his barge on the morning of Lord Mayor's Day, when the Archbishop sent out a pint of wine for each liverly-man, with bread and cheese and ale for the watermen and attendants, and this grew into a settled custom."

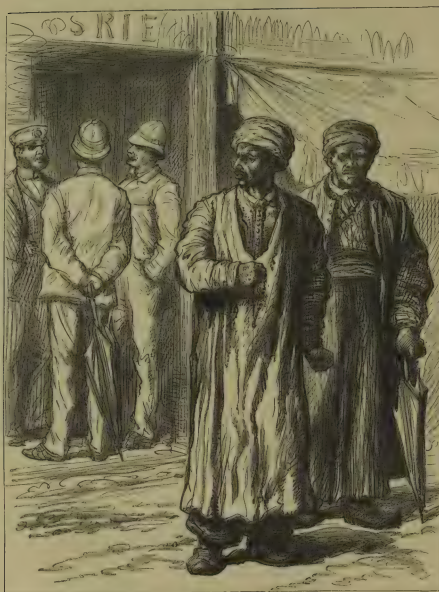
A curious old custom has been annually kept up by the Girdlers' Company at their election, when the clerk crowns the Master with a crown embroidered in gold on silk with the Girdlers' devices, and the Wardens with three ancient caps; after which ceremony they pledge their subjects in a loving cup of Rhenish wine. In the court-room of the Leather-sellers' Company, a handsome ivory hammer has been preserved, which, we are informed, was originally intended to quiet disorderly members. It bears an inscription to the effect that it was presented in the year 1623 by "Francis Bawdon, Warden of the Yeomanry, 1620, and now one of the assistants of the Yeomanry."

Numerous odd items are on record illustrative of the customs connected with the Drapers' Company. Thus in the Wardens' accounts we read of apprentice fees called "spoon silver," and under the year 1491 mention is made of "cresset staffs and banners, and bread, ale, and caudle in keeping twelve days' watch after the riot at the Steel-yard." Among the rules "for the sytting in ye halle," we find the following:—"No brother of the fraternitie to presume to sytte at any table in the halle till the Mayor and the States have wasshed and be set at the hygh table, on peyne of iijs. iiijd."

Amongst the charities of the Clothworkers may be mentioned the "St. Thomas's Eve Gift," distributed to one hundred and fifty poor freemen and widows, who are yearly clothed by the company, and regaled with a Christmas dinner. On St. Luke's Day, the Master and Wardens of the Company, attended by twenty aged freemen clothed by the company, walk in procession to St. Michael's Church, where a sermon is preached on some subject adapted to the occasion. The Ironmongers' Company appoint new Wardens at the close of the election dinner, a custom to which Evelyn refers in his "Diary":—"I din'd in the City at the Fraternity Feast in Ironmonger's Hall, where the four stewards chose their successors for the next year, with a solemn procession, garlands about their heads, and music playing before them; so coming up to the upper tables where the gentlemen sat, they drank to the new stewards, and so we parted."

According to an old custom the Dyers and Vintners are the only two Companies which have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames. Hence every year in August "Swan Voyages," popularly known as "Swan-uppings," take place, for the purpose of marking the cygnets, and renewing the marks on the old birds. The marks are cut upon the upper mandible, in the presence of the Royal Swanherd, who wears swan-feathers in his cap; but the swans are not so numerous as in years gone by, when the Vintners' Company had as many as 500. The Goldsmiths' Company formerly adorned their hall with an image of St. Dunstan, of silver gilt, set with gems, it being customary to drink his memory from St. Dunstan's Cup. The Fruiterers' Company annually present to the Lord Mayor an offering of some of their choicest and most rare fruits of the season; and the Curriers still serve their wine after dinner in magnums, upon carved vine-leaf stands, each toast being preceded by a long whistle from an instrument not emitting more than one note.

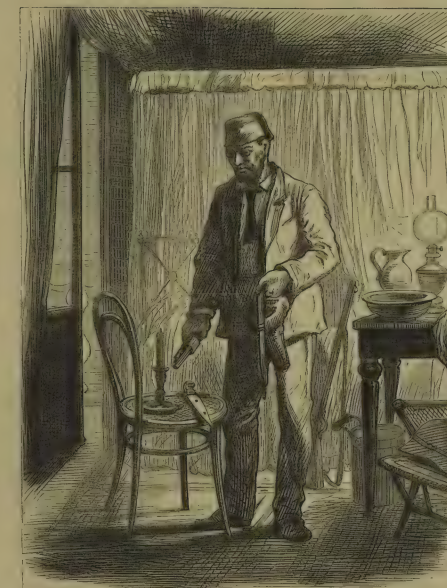
THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



NATIVE FEELING TOWARDS EUROPEANS AT FORT SAID.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE KHEDIVE SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE.



PREPARING FOR BED AT FORT SAID.



W.H.O.

THE SCOTS GUARDS MARCHING THROUGH THE GRAND SQUARE OF ALEXANDRIA.

OBITUARY.

MR. HUTCHINSON, M.P.

Mr. John Dyson Hutchinson, M.P. for Halifax, died on the 25th ult. at his residence, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington. He was born in 1822, the son of Mr. John Hutchinson, of Halifax, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Dyson, of Lees, Oldham. For many years he took a prominent part in the local affairs of the important town he afterwards represented. He was a member of the School Board, and twice served as Mayor. In politics, he acted in the House of Commons with the extreme Liberal party. He was joint proprietor of the *Halifax Courier*, and mainly through his exertions the Newspapers Law of Libel Act was passed in 1881. Mr. Hutchinson married, in 1853, Marianne Neville, youngest daughter of Mr. George Hutchinson, of Repton.

MR. GUILDFORD ONSLOW.

Mr. Guildford James Hillier Mainwaring-Ellerker-Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford, died on the 20th ult., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born March 29, 1814, the second son of the Hon. Thomas Cranley Onslow, of Upton House, Alresford, Hants, Lieutenant Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, by Susannah Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Mr. Nathaniel Hillier, of Stoke Park, Surrey, and was thus grandson of Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, whose first wife was Arabella, third daughter and coheir of Mr. Eton Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby Park, Yorkshire. The gentleman, whose death we record assumed by Royal license, in 1861, the additional surnames of Mainwaring-Ellerker, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle. He was educated at Eton, and became a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards. From 1859 to 1874 he sat in Parliament for Guildford, in the Liberal interest. He married, April 28, 1838, Rosa Anna, daughter of General Denzil Onslow, of Stoughton House, Huntingdonshire, and had an only daughter, who died an infant. Mr. Guildford Onslow's name is familiar to the public for his persistent and costly advocacy of "The Claimant"—Arthur Orton—in the Tichborne case.

GENERAL STRATON.

Francis Straton, General (retired) in H.M. Indian Army, died on the 21st ult. at South Cliff House, Tenby, in his ninetyeth year. He was son of Major James Straton, of Laureston, Montrose, N.B., entered the Army in 1813, and served in the Deccan and Berar from 1814 to 1819, and in subsequent affairs. He became Colonel in 1852, Major-General in 1854, Lieutenant-General in 1866 and General in 1870.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles Henry Tandy, Q.C., on the 17th ult., at Cliff-terrace, Tramore, county Waterford, aged sixty-two.

Mr. George Webster, who for nearly thirty years filled the office of Sheriff Clerk of Forfarshire, to which position he was appointed by Lord Palmerston in 1854, aged eighty-two.

Mr. Thomas Falconer, for many years Judge of the County Court, Usk, South Wales, on the 18th ult., at his residence in Bath, from the effects of a fall in June last.

Colonel Francis Wigston, late 18th Royal Irish, on the 18th ult., at 16, Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham. He was youngest son of the late Mr. R. Wigston, of Trent Park, Middlesex, entered the Army in 1826, served in the China expedition and in Burma, and became Colonel in 1854.

Captain Prescott William Stephens, R.N., on the 12th ult., at Callao, aged forty-seven. As Lieutenant, on board the Vulcan, he served in the China War, and was at the capture of the Peiho forts, and in 1862 commanded a party of blue-jackets from the Centaur, defeating a large body of rebels. He was also distinguished in the Ashantee campaign.

Mr. Robert Alexander, C.B., of Holwood, Kent, J.P., late H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Civil Service, suddenly, on the 16th ult., at Schuls, Lower Engadine. He was born July 2, 1813, the only son of Mr. Robert Alexander, Member of Council at Madras, and grandson of Mr. William Alexander, elder brother of James, first Earl of Caledon.

Mr. Charles J. Kickham, on the 21st ult. He was prominently associated with the Fenian conspiracy, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. He was defeated in an electoral contest for Tipperary by the late Mr. Heron, Q.C. Mr. Kickham was engaged in literature, and was author of several poems and stories.

Mr. Robert Rodger, of Hadlow Castle, Kent, J.P., High Sheriff of that county in 1865, on the 17th ult., at 31, Tavistock-square. He purchased, some years ago, the manor of Hadlow, in Kent, with its stately castle, built by its late possessor, Mr. Walter Barton May, and thus became connected with that county. He married, in 1844, Sophia, daughter of Mr. Pickersgill, of Netherne House, Surrey, by whom he leaves issue.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel James Merriman, D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, on the 24th ult. Dr. Merriman, who was formerly Archdeacon of Grahamstown and Canon of the Cathedral, was, upon the translation of Bishop Cotterill to Edinburgh, duly elected, in November, 1871, his successor in the see. The diocese embraces the eastern province of Cape Colony.

M. Edmond Morin, an artist who was long connected with illustrated journalism, recently, in Paris. In 1851 he came to London, where he lived for a few years, at which time he executed drawings on the wood for this journal. While in London he was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. On his return to France he became connected with some of the principal illustrated papers of Paris, at which work he was employed till his death.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, M.A., J.P. and D.L., on the 17th ult., at Knedlington Manor, Howden, in his eighty-sixth year. He was only son of Mr. William Clarke, of Knedlington, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Elmer, of Bubwith, Yorkshire, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was Fourteenth Wrangler in 1820, and afterwards was called to the Bar. He married, in 1825, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, Yorkshire, and leaves an only surviving son, Mr. Thomas St. Clair Clarke, M.A., J.P.

The Right Hon. Anne Margaret, Dowager Countess of Rosebery, on the 19th ult., at 139, Piccadilly, at a very advanced age. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Anson (father of the first Earl of Lichfield), by Anne Margaret, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Coke, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk, who afterwards became Earl of Leicester. She was married, Aug. 12, 1819, to Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery, K.T., grandfather of the present Earl, and was left a widow in 1868.

Mr. Robert Chichester, of Hall, Devon, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., at his seat near Barnstaple, aged seventy-eight. He was son and heir of Mr. Charles Chichester, of Hall, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of P. Inledon Webber, of Buckland House, Devon, and was representative of a branch of the ancient family of Chichester of Raleigh, sprung from the marriage (temp. Edward IV.) of Richard Chichester (younger brother of the ancestor of the noble house of Donegall) with Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Simon Halle of Halle.

CHESS.

ALPHA.—We shall be glad to hear from you at all times, wherever you may roam.
S W M (Norwich).—Your solution of No. 203 is correct.
J R (Edinburgh).—We purpose giving all the variations in the solution of M. Legret's prize problem in the course of a week or two.
G L (Winchester).—Your description of Herr Andersen's problem is too indefinite for identification, else we should have been pleased to comply with your request.
PRINCE.—Like you, we are ignorant of the derivation of the pseudonym. We shall refer it to C. A. S.
P R (College-street).—The solution given last week answers your question. No. 2005 cannot be solved by way of 1. R to K 7th.
A F M (Manchester).—The last problem is good, and, if found correct, shall have early publication.
W H H (Swansea).—The correction of your problem is noted, but please to send an amended diagram for examination.
J G C.—Very good, and very acceptable.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2007 received from A Schroeder (Naples), Pierce Jones, and Ada (Bridgewater).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2008 received from E Bohmstedt (Milan), A R Street, Pierce Jones, J R P (Manchester), Pilgrim, New Forest, and E E H.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2009 received from H B. Ben Nevis, Sudbury (Suffolk), Elysia, Jupiter Junior, Shadforth, E J Winter Wood, M O'Halloran, R Gray, Norman Rumbelow, D W Bell (St Malo), F Ferris, L L Greenaway (Carlisle), F G Parsloe, Joseph Ainsworth (Boulogne), G S Cox, L Falcon (Antwerp), Harry Springthorpe, A Harper, H Reeve, H Lucas, H Blacklock, O W Cuskey, P Johnston (Dover), E L G. Pierce Jones, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G W Law, J B P (Manchester), R H Brooks, R L Southwell, H H Noyes, B R Wood, A W Scrutton, E E H, Dr F St. J R (Edinburgh), G Fosbrooke, S Bullen, G S Oldfield, L Wyman, E Casella (Paris), H K Awdry, Julia Short, J A B. Cant, Otto Fidler (Ghent), A M Colborne, A R Street, Alpha, W Hillier (Brussels), Bosworth, O W Milson, P Greenbank, S W Mann, E Featherstone, G Burrough, W Long, T Carroll (St Neots), J G Anstee (Treville), S Lowndes, and Snatch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. CHORKE'S PROBLEM received from Pierce Jones, Pilgrim, and T Carroll (St Neots).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2006.		No. 2007.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th.	Any move	1. R to Kt 7th.	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.		2. Mates accordingly.	

LEGHORN PRIZE PROBLEM.

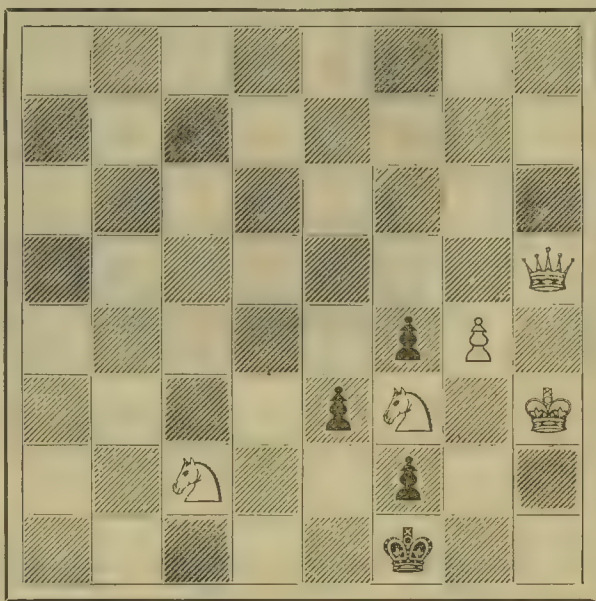
No. 2008.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 7th.	P to B 7th*
2. Q takes P.	P to K 7th
3. B to K sq.	K takes B
4. Q to Q B sq. Mate.	

* If Black play—1. K to B 7th, White continues with 2. Q to B 2nd (ch); 3. Q to Q sq (ch); or 3. Q to B 5th (ch), according to Black's move. The other variations should present no difficulty to the solver.

PROBLEM No. 2011.

By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played at the Manchester Meeting between Messrs. SKIPWORTH and FISHER.
 (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	13. B to K B 4th	B to K R 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	14. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	15. B to Q 6th	P to Q R 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	16. B to K 8th	R to Q Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Q takes Q P	
6. P takes P	P to Q 4th		
7. P takes P	B takes P		
8. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd		

Every move strengthens the attack. He now threatens to win the adverse Queen.

9. Castles	P to K B 3rd	7. Q to Q B sq	Q to Q B sq
10. R to K sq	K to B 2nd	8. R to K 4th	B to Q B 8th
11. Q to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	9. Q B takes Kt	Q takes B
12. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	10. R takes B	Kt to K R 3rd
		1. B to Q 7th	R to Q sq
		2. R to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq
		3. Q to K 6th	R to K B sq
		4. R to Q B 8th	

The coup de grace.

24. R takes R

White mates in two moves.

The final score of the prize winners in the first-class tourney was:—Mr. E. Thorold, 6; Mr. B. W. Fisher, 6; Mr. D. Y. Mills, 5½. Messrs. Thorold and Fisher, having no time to play a deciding game, agreed to divide the first and second prizes, and the third prize was awarded to Mr. Mills. Mr. Ranken, whose score was also 5½, had one game deducted therefrom in accordance with the rule affecting the winners of prizes at previous meetings, and consequently missed a tie with Mr. Mills, and the chance of a prize or a share of one. This penal regulation was rescinded at the business meeting held at the conclusion of the tourney, and it is therefore much to be regretted that there should be any public controversy on the subject of a revision of that or any other rule of the Association. The rules were last revised at the Boston meeting held in January, 1881; they have since been made public in the programmes of the Society from year to year, and we are authorised to state that all documents and accounts are thrown open to members at every meeting. What more is needed? Some years ago, the Counties Chess Association was a conspicuous failure. As now conducted, it is doing good work, and is successful. Our advice, therefore, to the present management is to let well alone, and go on and prosper.

In the first-class evening tournament, the final round between Messrs. Von Zubern and Leather resulting in a draw, these gentlemen divided the first and second prizes. Messrs. Ranken and Thorold divided the prizes of the No. 1 handicap; those of No. 2 were won by Messrs. Mills and Wainwright in the order named, and the prizes of No. 3 fell to Messrs. Wilson and Wood respectively. Mrs. Remington Wilson's Memorial Prize (£5) for the highest score during the last three years (after deducting two games for every first prize won and one game for every second prize won) was carried off by Mr. Ranken. It is only fair to state, however, that Messrs. Owen and Wayte, whose scores came nearest to Mr. Ranken's, were present at two meetings only, while the last-named gentleman played at all three.

Captain Mackenzie, the chess champion of America, gave an exhibition of play at the City of London Club on the 23rd ult. He was opposed by twenty well-known amateurs, and at six p.m. took his place in the centre of the circle around which his adversaries were formed. Playing very rapidly, by half-past eight o'clock two of his opponents struck their flags, three more had fallen at nine, and at ten the Captain had placed six more victories to his credit. On the other hand, Messrs. Kidpath, Hooke, and Betts had won their games and Mr. Warren had drawn. At eleven o'clock Captain Mackenzie had added five to his score, and there remained but one adversary, Mr. H. S. Leonard, in the lists. Mr. Leonard had the advantage of two Pawns, and by careful play secured a victory. The score at the finish was, therefore, in favour of the American champion, fifteen won, four lost, and one drawn. In view of the chess force of the team opposed to him this result is highly creditable to Captain Mackenzie. A cordial vote of thanks for his performance brought the meeting to a conclusion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1881) of Mr. David Hughes, late of Bank House, Lion-street, Brecon, banker, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by John Morgan, the nephew, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £162,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to his nephew Morgan; £5000 to his nephew and nieces David, Hannah and Lizzie; and legacies to another nephew and niece, to a cousin, and to two of the employes in his bank. The residue of his estate he leaves to his said nephew John Morgan.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1876) of the Rev. Thomas Moseley, late of Rose Hill, Brighton, who died on July 8 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Tison Humphrey Moseley, the son, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £52,000. The testator gives legacies to servants, and makes some specific bequests to his said son and to his daughter Frances Marianne (since deceased); and the residue of his property he leaves between his said son and daughter.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1880), with a codicil (dated Sept. 23 following), of Mr. Matthias Buckworth Wilks, formerly of Brooklands, Lyndhurst, Hants, but late of No. 29, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on May 25 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Arthur Fraser Walter and the Rev. Devereux Wiggett Chute, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £42,000. The testator, in addition to other gifts, gives to his wife £1000, and there are two specific bequests of plate and diamonds. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £300; and then, after giving some pecuniary legacies, he gives the ultimate residue to Richard Buckworth.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1878), with a codicil (dated Feb. 27, 1882), of Mr. Thomas Aveling, late of Boley Hill House, Rochester, engineer, who died on March 7 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Aveling, the widow, Robert Lake, and James Hobson Aveling, M.D., the brother, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £38,000. The testator leaves to his wife £10,000 and the furniture, plate, jewellery, household effects, horses and carriages at his residence; to his executors, Mr. Lake and Dr. Aveling, £100 each, free of duty; to his son, Thomas Lake Aveling, two fifths of the residue of his real and personal estate; and the other three fifths of such residue between his daughters, Mrs. Ellen Robinson, Mrs. Alice Shute, Miss Mary Aveling, and Miss Charlotte Bryce Aveling.

The will (dated Jan. 19, 1880) of Mr. James Turle, late of The Cloisters, Westminster, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Rev. William H. Turle and James Robert Turle, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The legatees under the will are testator's seven children.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1881) of Mr. John Robert Daniel-Tyssen, late of No. 9, Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton, who died on June 11 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by the Rev. Ridley Daniel-Tyssen, and Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £15,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to his niece, Caroline Harvey Carter, for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital at Northwold, Norfolk; and legacies to his wife, children, and others. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his three children.

The will (dated July 18, 1849) of Sir Philip Protheroe Smith, late of Truro and Tremorvah, Cornwall, who died on June 24 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Dame Marianne Smith, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own use and benefit. The value of the personal estate exceeds £14,000.

The will (dated July 16, 1880) of Lieutenant Francis Sydney Jackson, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, who died on July 16 last on board H.M.S. *Hecla* from wounds received at the recent bombardment of Alexandria, was proved on the 5th ult. by Lawrence Colville Jackson, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £9000. The testator bequeaths his jewels and sword to his sister, Elizabeth Catherine; and some other legacies. The residue of his estate he gives to his brothers.

THE IRISH SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The Special Commission, which has now passed its first stage, is in its circumstances one of the most remarkable, and in its results one of the most important, ever engaged in the administration of the law in Ireland. Its constitution was entirely different from that of any previous commission even of a special character, the jury having been summoned under an exceptional Act of Parliament, and from the special panel; and even the fact that it was presided over by a single Judge made a distinction between it and others, the practice having been to appoint two Judges. Again, the fact that it was not merely local in its jurisdiction, but national, the whole country coming within its range, made it unlike any other. The novel and arbitrary power given to the Attorney-General to change the venue upon his own sole responsibility in any case in which he thought that a trial could not be had in the country owing to the disturbing influences now abroad, made a very marked difference, and the beneficial effect which it produced suggests the propriety of its continuance. The Executive may well be congratulated upon the results of their first judicial experiment under the Prevention of Crime Act. The sitting lasted ten days, and the business was gone through with unusual rapidity and success. In all, there were nine cases for trial, and in these eighteen prisoners were concerned. In one case the jury disagreed, and Mr. Justice Lawson observed that he could not find fault with them; another has been adjourned till the 27th prox.; and sixteen of the eighteen accused were convicted.

The following list of trials and results will show what has been done:—

Francis Hynes, for murder of John Doloughy, near Ennis, on July 9, 1882, sentenced to be executed at Limerick on Sept. 11.

Patrick Walsh, for the murder of Martin Lyden, near Letterfrack, on April 24, 1881, sentenced to be executed at Galway on Sept. 22.

"Captain" Burke, sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude for "moonlighting" in Kerry.

Maurice Costello, Richard Savage, and John Connor, sentenced each to ten years' penal servitude for the same offence.

Lawrence Kenny, sentenced to penal servitude for life for firing a revolver at a soldier in Mullingar.

J. Kinsella, sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for the attempted murder of John Sullivan, near Mallow, on April 4, 1882.

Jeremiah Duggan and W. Bryan, sentenced to ten and fifteen years' penal servitude, respectively, for the same offence.

George Ward, alias Richmond, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for threatening the widow of John Kenny, shot at Seville-place on July 3.

Francis Grundy and John Reilly, sentenced to two years' and eleven months' respectively, with hard labour, for the same offence.

John Brennan, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for the manslaughter of Joseph M'Mahon, at Dorset-street, Dublin.

John Cullency, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an assault in Clare.

John Campbell and John Malone, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four months' imprisonment, respectively, for the same offence.

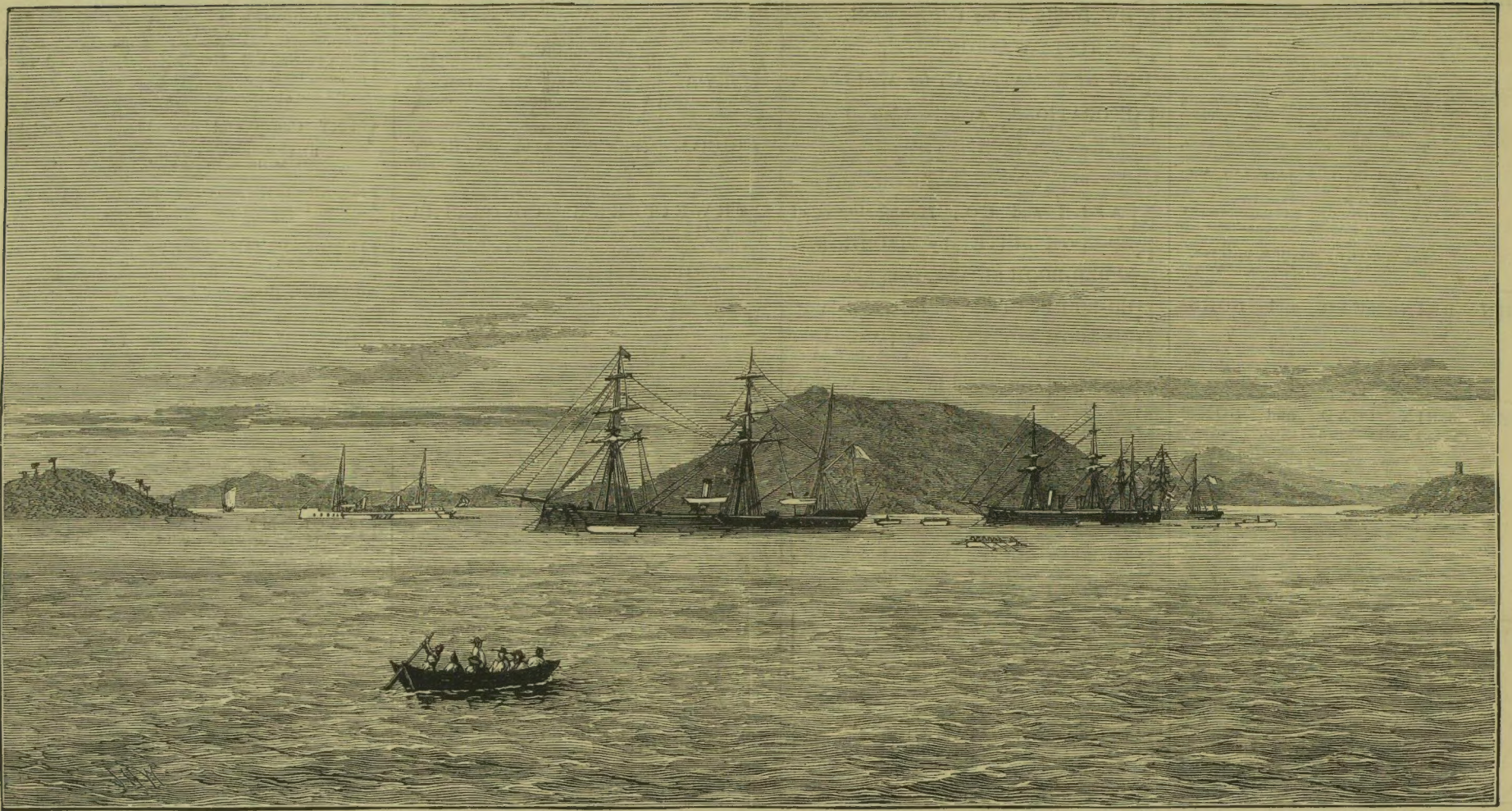
Thomas Caezar, charged with arson at Killenaul, Tipperary—the jury disagreed, and the accused was allowed to stand out on bail.

Michael Walsh, charged with the murder of Police-Sergeant Kavanagh, at Letterfrack, in February last, trial adjourned until Sept. 27.

In some of the cases there have been abortive trials in the country, the juries having disagreed.

SKETCHES OF A DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO COREA.

SEE PAGE 258.



JIN CHUEN, IN THE SALEE RIVER, WHERE THE TREATY WAS SIGNED WITH ADMIRAL G. O. WILLES, C.B.



SIGNING THE TREATY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF COREA.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bellairs, Charles, Rector of Bolton Abbey, to be Rector of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire.
 Briggs, Rawdon, Curate of All Saints', Bradford; Vicar of All Saints', Bradford.
 Burbidge, John, Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel Church, Everton; Rural Dean of Walton.
 Crosse, T. F., Canon; Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.
 Eyre, J. R., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth, Liverpool; Rural Dean of Toxteth.
 Garboushian, A.; Consular Chaplain at Malaga.
 Hughes, Richard James; Chaplain of Trinity College, Longridge.
 Phillips, Stephen; Chaplain of the Birmingham Workhouse.
 Piper, T.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.
 Procter, John M., Rector of Laindon with Basildon, Essex, and Honorary Secretary of the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund; Honorary Canon in St. Alban's Cathedral.
 Ram, R. Digby, Vicar of Teddington; Vicar of Hampton.
 Sanderson, R. E., Head Master of Lancing Grammar School, and Canon of Chichester Cathedral; Prebendary of Eastham in Chichester Cathedral.
 Stevens, T.; Incumbent of Saffron Walden.
 Trotter, John George, Curate of Ashbourne, Lichfield; Vicar of Polesworth.
 Watkins, William; Curate of Calne, Wilts.
 Whelpton, H. R., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Eastbourne; Prebendary of Hampstead in Chichester Cathedral.
 Whitley, John, Rector of Newton-in-Makerfield; Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of Liverpool.
 Wix, Joseph Augustus, Curate of East Moredun; Rector of Ibberton-cum-Belchalwell, Dorset.—*Guardian*.

The Church of St. Cuthbert, Thetford, has been restored by Mr. T. S. Bidwell, in memory of his wife.

Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Dean, has presented for the handsomely restored north porch of Salisbury Cathedral a corona, which has been fixed.

Application has been made to Mr. Monk, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, for a faculty authorising the restoration of the parish church of Wotton-under-Edge.

Church extension is proceeding rapidly in the neighbourhood of Northampton, mainly through the efforts of the society formed for that purpose a few years ago. A new church and vicarage are about to be erected at St. Mary's, Far Cotton.

The ancient parish church at Bexley, Kent, is closed for Divine service, and will continue closed for some weeks. The church is to be thoroughly renovated and repaired, at a cost of about £3000.

Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of Ripon, has consecrated a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity at Keighley, built on the site given by the Duke of Devonshire, who had also contributed £1000.

Through the munificence of Earl Spencer, a new chancel is about to be added to the pretty little church at Dallington, from designs by Mr. Law, of Northampton. The ancient portion of the church has been well restored, at the expense of Mrs. Whitworth and Miss Wilson.

Thanks mainly to the liberality of the Earl of Faversham, the ancient church of Gillamoor, situated on the North York moors, has been thoroughly restored, and was reopened last week. There is a very handsome old Norman font, and the inscriptions on the bell point to a very ancient foundation.

The Bishop of Rochester presided on Sunday night at the services held under the auspices of the Church of England Mission to the People, in the Royal Victoria Coffee-Hall, Waterloo-road. Boxes, galleries, and area were well filled. The Bishop delivered an address on the parable of the "Prodigal Son."

A fancy bazaar, under the patronage of Countess Granville, Countess Sydney, and other distinguished ladies, was held at Walmer Castle on Wednesday and Thursday, last week; the object being to raise funds for the churches and national schools of Walmer, and for the reseat of St. Mary's parish church. Both Countess Granville and Countess Sydney were actively engaged at the stalls, and the bazaar was very largely attended.

The Bishop of Bedford, acting for the Bishop of London, has consecrated a church at Pontresina, which has been built to a great extent through the exertions of Mrs. Bancroft. About twenty clergy took part in the service, and the church was tastefully decorated with Alpine roses and other wild flowers. Princess Christian, who was present with her children, gave the altar-cloth. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Barnby.

The Archbishop of York preached on Tuesday week in the parish church of Owlerton, on the occasion of the opening of a new organ, which was played by Mr. Tallis Trimwell, Mus. Bac. Oxon.—A new organ, which has been erected at the east end of the south aisle of the parish church of Walton-on-the-Naze, has been opened with a special musical service, at which the Rev. J. G. Bullock, Rector of SS. Nicholas and Runwald, Colchester, preached. Mr. Pinney, organist of St. George's, Hanover-square, presided at the new instrument.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Church Congress will be held, from Oct. 3 to Oct 6, at Derby, under the presidency of the Bishop of Lichfield. The proceedings will be opened with Divine service at two churches, where the preachers will be the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Truro. The meetings of the Congress will be held in the Drill-Hall, and the sectional meetings in the Temperance Hall, Curzon-street. The President will give his opening address on Tuesday, the first day; and this will be followed by papers and a discussion "On Unity a Belief in Relation to Diversities of Thought."

One of the most interesting, though perhaps one of the least known, of the churches of Buckinghamshire, that of St. Edmund, Maids Morton, has been reopened after partial restoration. The building was erected in the fifteenth century by two ladies, daughters of Lord Peover, after whom the village was named. It was very much defaced in the Cromwellian period, nearly all the stained-glass windows being broken and the brasses from the founders' tomb torn off and carried away. The chancel has been carefully restored and furnished with choir stalls, at the expense of the Rector, the Rev. B. W. Johnstone, aided by personal friends. The old rood-screen has been cleaned and repaired; a new carved oak pulpit has been presented by the Bishop of Winchester, in memory of his parents, who are buried in the church; and the nave has been re-seated with oaken benches.

Four memorial windows have been placed in Clevedon church, Somerset, to the memory of the Rev. John Keble, the Rev. Isaac Williams, the Rev. T. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, and the Rev. J. C. Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia. Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London are the artists.—A handsome reredos has been erected at St. Anne's, Hoxton, by Mrs. Wilson, Woodslee, Wimbledon, as a memorial to the first Vicar, the Rev. Humphrey Mercer Wightwick.—A beautiful memorial has been erected in Betchworth church, by Mr. J. R. Corbett, to a near relative. It consists of an exquisite carving in Carrara marble representing the Last Supper; and, with a framework of red Mansfield stone, forms a fine reredos. The work has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. A very handsome addition has also been made of a richly embroidered frontal for the altar by Mrs. Corbett.

NEW BOOKS.

The right editor in the right place is seldom more certainly found than in the case of *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*: by Thomas Fowler, M.A., &c. (Sampson Low and Co.), a volume in which two of those "English philosophers," in whose commemoration there is a series of volumes now in course of publication, are handled with a great show of intimate knowledge and sympathetic appreciation by the learned and congenial "Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford." The learned professor informs his readers that "there are no two of the better-known English philosophers whose writings are so closely related as those of Shaftesbury and Hutcheson"; and most of those readers will be glad to take his word for it and acknowledge that, if so it be, he has done well and wisely to combine his notice of the two in one and the same volume. It may not be superfluous to mention that the Shaftesbury in question is Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, who had the famous John Locke for tutor and foster-father, and who is best known as the author of the "Characteristics." He is generally supposed to have been "hostile to religion;" but we are assured that "however short his orthodoxy might fall if tried by the standard of any particular Church, and however mistaken might be the conception which he had formed for himself of the effects of the Christian teaching prevalent in his day, his temperament was pre-eminently a religious one." He was almost exclusively a "moral" philosopher; and he seems to have worked and thought under the influence of the admiration he felt for the noble and almost sublime philosophy of the great Roman, Marcus Aurelius, whose works he had studied with avidity, it is said. The Hutcheson in question is Francis Hutcheson, who came "of an ancient and respectable family in the shire of Ayr," in Scotland, but was born, and for a while resided, as his father and grandfather had done before him, in the north of Ireland. Between him and Shaftesbury there is the connecting link not only of a similar philosophical bent and system, but of a common acquaintance with Lord Molesworth. Hutcheson is claimed as "one of the earliest modern writers on aesthetics," and it may be that his essay entitled "Inquiry concerning Beauty, Order, Harmony, Design" has been more widely circulated and read than there is reason to suppose. At any rate, it is to be hoped that enough has now been said to awaken reminiscences, or to whet appetite, and to send the oblivious, or the curious, or the studious to a little volume from which no little information, as well as gratification, must assuredly be derived.

Intelligent attendants at our theatres, if attendants be a term properly applicable to visitors, auditors, and spectators, may be strongly recommended to try whether *Essays in Theatrical Criticism*: by Mowbray Morris (Remington and Co.), will not afford them an hour or two of something better than mere entertainment. The author is evidently an earnest and honest critic, according to his lights; he has his own theories, his own convictions, and the courage of his opinions. And what he has to say is likely to be all the more interesting to the class of persons mentioned above, in that his criticisms are not so much general as particular, have less to do with fundamental principles and universal rules than with special performances and with matters of detail. For instance, it is only a theatre-goer of the present day, not the dreamer or speculator who stays at home and meditates in the closet over the actors and acting of times past and over what it really is that constitutes dramatic art, whether in the poet or the poet's representative and exponent, who will be able to appreciate the comparison drawn between Mr. Booth and Mr. Irving in the character of Iago and Othello; the performance must have been seen to render the reviewer's observations, not intelligible, indeed, but authoritative and even more than passingly interesting. This was, of course, to be expected, when, as we are informed in the introduction, the volume consists, for the most part, of articles reprinted from magazines or newspapers. That same introduction, by-the-way, contains many sensible remarks, and is as well worth reading as the essays, or some of the essays, themselves. Whether we should have "a school of dramatic art" is a question to which the author devotes an essay, and which he discusses not so much on general as on special grounds, such as the acknowledged shortcomings of a living actor, or living actors; and a discussion so conducted is of interest chiefly, if not altogether, to the profession and their immediate patrons, not to students whose views of art and its requirements take the widest possible range.

Map, illustrations, and index make *Camps in the Rockies*: by Wm. A. Baillie-Grohman, K.C.E.H. (Sampson Low and Co.), a perfect book of its kind, and its kind is ever welcome and delightful. The contents of the volume have, as regards some of them, or parts of them, appeared already in various journals; but, as everybody does not read every journal, there must be thousands of readers to whom the whole book will be new, and thousands who will be delighted to re-peruse in a collection what they have already perused in part and piece-meal. There is always a singular fascination, at any rate for English men and boys, about accounts of travel, sport, and adventure; and when, as in the present instance, the narrator has humour at command, the charm is irresistible. Four visits did the author pay, in pursuit of knowledge and the "big game" of America, "to the Western hunting-grounds," so that he has had more than ordinary experience in that part of the world; and, as he shot his first deer in the Alps before he was ten years old, he must now, at a moderate calculation, have a claim to be regarded as a veteran sportsman. And then he tells his story in capital style, which for the reader is, perhaps, of more importance than anything else. The fourth chapter, which is headed "Our Dumb Friends in Camp," is one of the most interesting and most amusing of the whole volume; the description of the author's endeavours to sit a "buck-jumper" of the genuine breed is enough to bring tears of laughter into your eyes, when you know that the author escaped with unbroken neck from what might well have been a fatal ride for him. No wonder breakers of buck-jumpers get very high wages, and no wonder few of them "attain mature age." It is a profession a sane man, such as the author evidently is, would relinquish at the earliest opportunity for any other occupation "not menial." There is a very useful appendix, in which the inquirer will find a "vast" of information touching many subjects, including "skunks."

Few men have had a more genuine love of books than the late Dr. John Hill Burton, and his well-known volume *The Book Hunter* is now reprinted in a handsome form, with a memoir of the author (W. Blackwood and Sons). The historian of Scotland and of the reign of Queen Anne worked indefatigably among books all his life, and accumulated a vast library. Though he married twice and had a family, he seems to have been in great measure a recluse, and in his later years, contrary to Dr. Johnson's counsel, was averse to making new friends. He had a dread of being interrupted, and, although very hospitable, would exclaim if a guest were expected, "He will not meddle with me, will he?" "The Book Hunter" is the author's most characteristic work, and readers familiar with it will thank Mrs. Burton for the short but interesting memoir of her husband. Unlike

most men whose lives are devoted to intellectual and sedentary pursuits, Dr. Burton had an iron constitution, and regarded a walk of sixty miles as an ordinary day's work. He began life at the Scotch bar, and is said to have prepared for his examination in a fortnight, working continuously day and night, and living almost entirely on strong tea and coffee. After the examination, which made him an advocate, he went to bed and slept for nearly forty-eight hours. He never had much practice at the bar, but looked in the first place to literature for an income. In middle life he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board in Edinburgh at a salary of £700; but this did not make him less studious, and it was his habit to write from eight o'clock p.m. until one or two o'clock the next morning. Strange to say, he did not know what dulness or depression of spirits was—a condition partly to be accounted for from the fact that he was totally devoid of imagination. This defect has prevented Dr. Burton from attaining the highest rank as an historian. He accumulated facts with the utmost care, his energy was invincible, his knowledge extensive, but he was unable to estimate the relative value of events, and he could not describe character. Even the characters of those dearest to him remained, we are told, to his life's end a sealed book. Mrs. Burton has written her short narrative with an impartiality and, we must add, a reticence unusual in modern biographies. We have noticed two or three slight errors and unfortunate expressions. An anecdote related of a clergyman, on p. 73, is supposed to be witty, but it is simply offensive; and another anecdote, on the same page, has been told again and again. We may add that this fine edition of "The Book Hunter" is a credit to all concerned in its production, and that not more than 1000 copies have been printed for sale in Great Britain.

Wales is not only the land of waterfalls but of waterfalls and umbrellas. In sunshine and fine weather it is one of the loveliest portions of Great Britain, and Mr. Askew Roberts in a new edition of his *Gossiping Guide to Wales* (Hodder and Stoughton) recounts its attractions with knowledge and skill. He is a master of his subject, and the tourist may follow his directions with confidence. But why does Mr. Roberts call his handbook a guide to Wales, when he omits all the southern portion of the Principality? South Wales has not the commanding features of the North, but it possesses beauties innumerable, towns of historic interest, and a coast which, as at Tenby, will satisfy all lovers of a sea-change. At this time of the year North Wales is so thronged with tourists that if a man travel with his womankind, to use Jonathan Oldbuck's unpolite phraseology, it is necessary to secure rooms beforehand. Fashion at this season fills every spot worth visiting; but the author is right in recommending the end of Spring to all who wish "to enjoy the mountains to perfection." We do not think that this pleasantly written volume is likely to supersede the admirable Guide, published four or five years ago, by Mr. Jenkinson, but it has several novel and valuable features. The Bishop of Bedford contributes a Botanical Ramble at Barmouth, the Rev. C. Croft has a paper on the Geology of the Country, another writer describes its Conchology; and the book, cheap though it be in price, contains no less than twenty-three maps and plans, a Snowdon panorama, and more than one hundred sketches. A Guide like this encourages home travel, and it deserves a welcome from everyone who agrees with old Thomas Fuller that a man ought to know his own country before going over the threshold.

India is so closely allied to England that it has an interest for Englishmen second to no country in the world. Strange to say, however, the statement made by Macaulay holds good in a measure; still, neither the great deeds of our countrymen in India, nor the political and social condition of the Empire excite the attention they deserve. We do not think that *Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain*, by a Retired Chaplain (Sampson Low and Co.), is likely to increase that interest. The writer labours under two or three disadvantages. Although he lived for a great number of years at different Indian stations, he has but little to say that is worth saying in print; he makes much of trifles, relates foolish anecdotes, and sometimes falls into what, with all respect for his purpose, must be pronounced twaddle. His style, too, is slovenly. He omits in some instances nominative cases, and leaves sentences unformed or inaccurate. Another and more striking fault is the writer's want of charity. Very early in the volume he lets the reader understand that he belongs to the Anglican division of the Church of England, a position which he is of course perfectly entitled to hold; but, considering how much has been done for India by men holding different views of church discipline and doctrine, it is pitiful to find him sneering at such men in italics as "missionaries so-called." His method of argument on matters relating to clerical duty is sometimes a little puzzling, if not comical. Thus, he complains, fairly enough perhaps, that the clergyman who was to receive him on landing at Madras was absent at a prayer meeting. But he adds, "had the good man—and he was really a good man—been engaged at evensong no objection could have been taken to his absence." If the spirit of the book is contracted, the sincerity of the writer commands respect. He has seen much of life in India, and readers determined to gain information may glean from these pages several scattered fragments of knowledge. The latest chapters are the most interesting. When in Travancore, at the small station of Trevandrum, the chaplain's duties were very light, so he was permitted to accept the posts of curator and secretary to the Maharajah's museum and public gardens. These gardens, which covered fourteen acres, contained a menagerie, and the writer's talk about the animals is full of entertainment. He states that in India lions are prolific in captivity, but that before he took charge of the menagerie the young tiger cubs had always died. He, however, succeeded in rearing some by giving the tigress a dark compartment, and supplying her liberally with buffalo milk. The author seems to have found his vocation in the management of these gardens, and writes of their inhabitants with enthusiasm. The position was not wholly without danger, and on one occasion, a storm having broken down the bear-pit wall, he was charged four times by Bruin. The native assistants ran away in the moment of peril, but their joy at the curator's escape is said to have been unfeignedly real. The writer gives a high character to the natives generally, and states that he has received from them innumerable marks of love and gratitude.

After the end of September the law relating to civil imprisonment in Scotland will be changed by an Act of Parliament of this year. Among the minor regulations is one that imprisonment for failure to pay rates and assessments shall not be for more than six weeks.

A new life-boat, named the John and Betty Cattell, was publicly launched at Bamburgh, near Berwick, on Thursday week, under the superintendence of Commander Carter, R.N., district inspector for the Royal Life-Boat Institution. The whole of the expenses of the new life-boat station, about £1000, have been defrayed from a donation presented to the institution about two years since by the late Mr. J. Cattell, of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.



THE CRICKET-MATCH, AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND, AT KENNINGTON OVAL.

FROM AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.

ART-BOOKS.

Mr. Frederick A. Eaton, the accomplished secretary of the Royal Academy, has rendered a valuable service to English art-students not familiar with German by editing a translation of Dr. Thausing's great work on *Albert Dürer, his Life and Works* (John Murray). The recent biographies by Mr. W. B. Scott and Mrs. Heaton present, in an appreciative judicious spirit and in a readable form, much that has been brought to light respecting the great German master. But the researches of Dr. Thausing have been of longer continuance, and far more minute and exhaustive, while his opportunities have been incomparably greater. As keeper of the Albertina at Vienna, he had an important collection of Dürer's works immediately under his eye; and he was fortunate enough to have three several collections of materials and notes relating to Dürer placed in his hands through the deaths of Waagen and Albert von Zahn, and the want of leisure of Otto Mündler. His own diligence also has been indefatigable. The result is such a representation of Dürer, his wife and family, his native Nuremberg, his predecessors, friends, and immediate contemporaries, that little further is left to expect or desire. Dr. Thausing is not wholly free from the tendency to far-fetched theorising to which his countrymen are so prone. In, for a single example, his comments on the "Melancholia," we could spare fanciful allusions to "Faust" in favour of a matter-of-fact examination of the curious, obscure, and much-contested details of the engraving. The author's criticisms are, however, generally as just as they are searching. And he is very happy in bringing vividly before us the personality of the painter and his *entourage*. One of the many interesting points elucidated by Dr. Thausing's research is that he disproves the imputations against Dürer's wife of being a violent, avaricious termagant.

Two more volumes of the second series of *Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists* have lately been published by Sampson Low and Co. One of these deals with *Ghiberti and Donatello*, and "other early Italian sculptors." It is, in fact, a concise history of the revival of sculpture by the Pisani, and in the succeeding Tuscan school. The author is Mr. Leader Scott, and his work is one of the best of the series. This is not a mere selection from so much material; Mr. Scott is not only familiar with his facts, but has reasoned from them and drawn his own conclusions. Take, for instance, the way in which he handles the vexed question as to the origin of Nicola Pisano and his art in two or three pages of Chapter II. No doubt Nicola reveals in his sculptures that he closely studied the Greco-Roman sarcophagi and other classical remains at Pisa. But it is surely significant, in conjunction with the contemporary mention of Apulia in connection with his father's name, that the type of his pulpits at Pisa and Siena did not exist in Tuscany, but did exist at Bari, and in the very curious pulpit at Ravello above Amalfi. It is a mistake to suppose that the art of the southern revival, under Frederick II., had no classical leanings. And Pisa owed much to the rival port. Probably the influence of Amalfi on the art of the period was much greater than would be supposed from the insignificance to which it has been so long reduced by wars, earthquakes, storms, and encroachments of the sea. The historical facts and their chronological sequence are clearly set forth in this excellent little compendium. The only fault we can find is that the author refers to some of the masterpieces of the several sculptors in an excessively curt and apparently unsympathetic manner. For example, he speaks of the famous Gattamelata as showing "more signs of Donatello's studies from the antiques on the Capitoline Hill than his usual truth to nature. His horse, though finely and classically moulded, moves both the legs on one side together, but this is a peculiarity he has in common with the horse in (sic) the Parthenon, by Pheidias." But did not—according to Mr. Muggeridge's photographs of the horse in motion—both Pheidias and Donatello show their close observation of nature in this matter of the horse's pace under certain conditions of progression?

The other volume contains memoirs of *Romney and Sir Thomas Lawrence*, by Lord Ronald Gower. These are succinct, judicious compilations, well adapted to the popular purpose of the series. The style is refreshingly unlaboured, even colloquial, and the reader cannot fail to appreciate the frank, straightforward, unpretentious manliness and good taste of the author. It seems to us an omission that he has not attempted an analysis of Romney's style relatively to that of Reynolds and of Gainsborough, his great rivals. The criticisms on the artificiality of Lawrence's portraits are capital. Campbell the poet said of him, as Lord Ronald Gower reminds us, that his subjects "seem to have got into a drawing-room in the mansions of the blessed, and to be looking at themselves in the mirrors." A catalogue, by Mr. Algernon Graves, of the exhibited works of both painters forms a very useful appendix to their biographies.

Architecture: Classic and Early Christian, by T. Roger Smith and John Slater, is one of the series of "Illustrated Handbooks of Art History," published by Sampson Low and Co., and forms a worthy companion to the history of Gothic and Renaissance Architecture, by the first-named author, which we have already reviewed. Thus the two books cover the whole vast field of architecture (with the exception of pre-historic remains); and in doing so much research, judgment, and taste are displayed. The writers acknowledge large obligations to Mr. Fergusson, but they might fairly claim much consideration for their own independent labours. For persons of literary and artistic taste not intending to study architecture professionally these volumes contain all the information that can be reasonably required. We may particularly commend the prominence given to the analyses of the styles, and especially to their sequence—whereby the reader is enabled to trace the links that connect the architecture of modern Europe with the earliest specimens of the art. The new spirit of inquiry and research is constantly exploding some vulgar error as regards art and its history. The Greek style, and still less the Gothic, was no sudden invention, but a thing of growth and accretion. The more we know of the art of Egypt, Assyria, and Persia, the more largely we find the Greeks drew from it the elements of their splendid architecture. And, in like manner, the more we know of the Basilican, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Saracenic phases of art, the more fully we find the Gothic grew out of them. Another commendable feature of the book is that there is no attempt to decide dogmatically on controverted points. When high authorities disagree, the grounds for their opinions are given, and there the matter is generally left. The aim of the present volume has been to enable the reader to appreciate our vast indebtedness to Greek art, and that aim will be found to have been carried out.

A second edition of N. d'Anvers's *Elementary History of Art: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting*, is issued, with additional notes and many new illustrations (Sampson Low and Co.). Based on a similar German manual, this is one of the best books of the kind. The rather one-sided laudation of Gothic architecture at the expense of Classic and Renaissance is, however, misplaced in a work of this sort.

Two instalments are before us of yet another series of art-handbooks published by Sampson Low and Co. The series is to be entitled "Handbooks of Practical Art," and the inaugural volumes are thin octavos, treating of *Art-Work in Gold and Silver*, of the mediæval period; and *Art-Work in Earthenware*. The writers are Henry B. Wheatley and Philip Henry De la Motte. The illustrations are numerous and fairly good. The letterpress is necessarily elementary, but it is trustworthy, to the purpose, and calculated to be useful to young students.

Under the title *The King's College Freehand Drawing-Book* is published, by Marcus Ward and Co., a series (in parts) of lithographed outline drawings of plant-forms, by Philip Henry De la Motte, the well-known Professor of Drawing and Painting at King's College. And the plates are accompanied by appropriate practical remarks and advice. No better examples for acquiring manual freedom, or better introduction to drawing direct from nature, can be required than is supplied by these plates. We should, however, strongly recommend to the beginner a previous course of drawing from regular geometrical or, if you will, conventional forms. Mr. De la Motte intimates that he has given these plant forms in preference to conventional forms because they are more attractive to the eye; and this is true, so far as it goes. But a knowledge of regular forms supplies the best means for acquiring a just perception of proportion; and such knowledge will be found invaluable for analysing all other forms—those of plants and the human body included.

We have the pleasure to announce the appearance of the First Division of the Fourth Part of the *Descriptive Catalogue of British Mezzotint Portraits*: by John Chalonier Smith (Henry Sotheran and Co.). The Second Division of this Part will complete the work, and will include additions and corrections, a review of the history of the art, an index of painters, and an index of personages. The compiler invites notes for the additions and corrections, at the earliest convenience of his readers. We have already reviewed this laborious and useful catalogue raisonné, and we need not add that it will remain a standard authority for an interesting class of works in which British engravers have pre-eminently excelled, and which will throw many a side-light on the history of our school.

On its publication not long ago we reviewed the valuable work on Japanese art by Messrs. Bowes and Audeley, of Liverpool, with its sumptuous plates in colours and gold. Messrs. W. and G. Audeley, the architects, have now produced another useful work on a subject less far afield—namely, *Polychromatic Decorations as Applied to Buildings in the Mediæval Styles* (Henry Sotheran and Co.); and for the illustrations, necessarily coloured, they have engaged the same able co-operation—viz., that of Messrs. Firmin Didot, and Co., of Paris. Messrs. Audeley justly observe that no systematic treatise on the subject they have taken in hand has been issued from the press; and they as justly intimate that this work will go far towards supplying a want much felt by those who have anything to do with the polychromatic decoration of buildings, ecclesiastical or domestic, in the mediæval styles. They say also that they may, in a future volume, illustrate the more elaborate sections of the subject. The examples selected for the coloured illustrations of the present work are widely representative and suggestive, and suitable for a great variety of purposes and positions. The letterpress contains "practical hints" on the preparation, transference, and execution of the design; on the various processes of oil-painting, tempera, or, more properly speaking, distemper, and encaustic, or wax-painting; and on the suitable colours, vehicles, &c. For these hints several of the best authorities have been quoted, such as Eastlake, Mrs. Merrifield, Gambier Parry, W. Cave Thomas, and others. In the introduction the principles which should regulate mural or monumental decoration are also laid down, and copious extracts are given from M. Viollet-le-Duc's works. In the course of these remarks and quotations many interesting questions, technical and theoretical, are raised which deserve discussion. Such questions, however, might be thought hardly suitable to these columns. We would, however, beg the decorative artist to always remember that the noblest, and at the same time perfectly appropriate applications of monumental painting—understood as something more than mere surface decorations with meaningless diapers, powderings, brocades, conventional monsters, and what not—are to be found embellishing Renaissance, rather than Gothic architecture; and no greater mistake could be made than to attempt to dissociate painting of the highest order from architecture—as might be supposed to be the tendency of the authors' dicta and examples. We would also glance at the assertion that "the use of pure or positive colours in mural and other decorations is much to be condemned," as one that requires a larger qualification than is made elsewhere. No doubt the decoration of the Sainte Chapelle and other French buildings are garish, but the mistake arises from employing the primaries in too large masses. In all probability the Greeks used them freely, but the delicacy of the details they had to pick out would ensure a chaste richness of general effect. They were likewise used by the Egyptians, the Romans (witness Pompeii), the Persians, the Byzantines, the Saracens; in Mediæval illuminations, and in parts, at least, of Gothic churches. The primary colours are valuable in this climate—obviously so for dark situations. The timid, morbid liking for degraded colouring, which is a peculiarity of the day, but, happily, it seems dying out, is a sure sign of debased taste. To be just, however, to the authors, their colours are by no means sad or sombre; though they should not have avoided points, at least, of pure ultramarine, vermilion, and bright green, together with gold, white, and black.

Eastern Carpets are the subject of a handsome folio containing a dozen plates of highly characteristic early examples printed in colours, accompanied by descriptions by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and a preface by Sir George Birdwood (Sotheran and Co.). In the illustrations the fidelity to the character of the design, and the brilliant yet harmonious colouring of the original, reflect high credit on Miss Robinson, who copied them. The reproductions of these drawings by Mr. Griggs are among the best chromolithographs we have seen, and are fully equal to those of the Paris firm mentioned in the last notice. The way in which the texture of Van Gelder's paper is taken advantage of to render the threads of the carpets—worn partially and so qualifying the colouring—is artistic as well as ingenious. Mr. Robinson's descriptive notes are valuable as those of a well-known expert, who has long set himself to throw some light upon the vague and uncertain history of Oriental carpets—to classify them according to their types of design, the places where they were made, their dates, &c. To a large extent, however, this seems to be a hopeless task. In the finest carpets, Persian, Mongolian, Arabian, and other elements of design are curiously combined. There is a special explanation for this besides the influences of conquest, commerce, migrations of races, and wanderings of nomads. In the East, where pilgrimages are universal, every pilgrim takes with him to Mecca, or Kerbala, or Kairuan one or more

carpets, for an offering or for sale. These being appropriated, or bought up, by the priests, are sold by them at exorbitant prices as relics to other returning pilgrims, and so find their way to the most widely distant parts of Asia and Africa. "This," says Sir George Birdwood, "is one of the chief secondary causes of the cosmopolitan character of Saracenic art." But Mr. Robinson's remarks on the manufacture of the beautiful products of the Oriental looms have a more distinctly practical value. For instance, we may commend to the notice of English dyers what he says respecting the superior beauty and durability of the red obtained from Kermes (which alone was used in the East) to that from the cheaper cochineal. He inveighs, of course most justly, against all the still cheaper aniline dyes as destructive of all refinement and harmony of colouring wherever employed. Sir George Birdwood's "Preface" is in reality a most interesting and philosophical essay on Oriental art from ethnological, commercial, social, and artistic points of view. He tells us that Eastern carpets may be broadly divided into the floral and geometrical, the former originating from the Aryan or higher races, the latter from the Turanian or lower. The Persian and native Indian work is characterised by beautifully conventionalised flowers and leaves, the "Tree of Life," and other symbols. All the details in their carpets, and even the colours, are full of symbolic meanings. And again, as in his "Industrial Arts of India," he makes an eloquent appeal to the Government of India to foster, instead of corrupting and destroying, the true artistic instincts and immemorial art traditions of the natives. Nor does he less forcibly protest to the English manufacturers and public against the dishonest practices of trade, the toleration of shams, the sacrifice of excellence to cheapness, and the substitution of inexpensive machine-made productions for the sympathetic handy-work of the living artist.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the examinations conducted in July and December last by the joint Board of Examiners from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have been made known. For the first time, ladies were permitted to share in the results of the examinations, and a dozen have obtained certificates. The number of candidates who entered for these examinations was 734, but some were unable through illness and other causes to go through. Of those who were examined, 384 obtained certificates. Of 645 who offered themselves for examination in Latin, 491 passed, including 51 who obtained distinction; 618 took up Greek, 468 of whom passed, 51 being distinguished; 207 candidates presented themselves in French, and 151 passed, 25 of whom obtained distinction; 68 took up German, 44 of whom passed, seven with distinction. Of 85 who presented themselves for examination in elementary mathematics, 444 were successful; 343 were examined in additional mathematics, and 208 were successful, 40 with distinction. In Scripture knowledge 631 were examined, and 486 passed, 25 obtaining distinction. In English 126 were examined, 94 of whom passed, 10 with distinction. In history 497 offered, and 344 passed, 42 being distinguished; 42 offered in the mechanical division of natural philosophy, 18 of whom passed; 37 offered in the chemical division of the same subject, and 23 passed, eight with distinction; six offered in botany, and four gained certificates; 37 offered in physical geography and elementary geology, 33 of whom passed, 10 with distinction. One offered in music, and was successful, carrying off a mark of distinction. For drawing there were two candidates, both of whom passed with distinction.

A fête at the Alexandra Palace, on Thursday week, for the benefit of the Police Orphanage at Twickenham, a new wing of which has been recently opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was well supported.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BEILL AND SONS.
The Great Diamonds of the World: Their History and Romance. By Edwin W. Streeter. Edited and Annotated by Joseph Hatton and A. H. Keame.
A. and C. BLACK, EDINBURGH.
North France, Belgium, Lorraine and Alsace. Illustrated by Fourteen Maps and Ten Plans. Second Edition.
BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Trasden Hall. By Major-General W. G. Hamley. 3 vols.
BOGUE.
The Shilling Peerage. 1882. By Edward Walford.
The Shilling Baronetage. Ditto.
The Shilling Knightage. Ditto.
The Shilling House of Commons. Ditto.
CASSELL, PETER, AND GALPIN.
The Russian Empire: Its Origin and Development. By S. B. Boulton.
CHAPMAN AND HALL.
The Golden Prime. By F. Boyle. 3 vols.
The Charles Dickens Birthday Book. Compiled and Edited by his Eldest Daughter. With Five Illustrations by his Youngest Daughter.
CHATTO AND WINDUS.
Prince Sarah's Wife and Other Stories. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols.
Ranulph Howard Esq. and HARRY. By Alfred Rimmer. Fifty-two Illustrations.
FROWDE.
A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat.
GILL.
The Hardy-Fruit Book: Consisting of a Series of Exhaustive Treatises on the Various Hardy Fruits Grown in this Country. Vol. II. By D. T. Fish. Illustrated.
Guide to the Upper Thames from Richmond to Oxford. Illustrated.
Bicycles and Tricycles of the Year 1882. By H. H. Griffin.
Picture Frame Making for Amateurs. Illustrated. By James Lukin.
LOCKWOOD AND CO.
Hints for Investors. By W. M. Playford.
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
Songs from the Sunny South. By John Cameron Grant.
LOW AND CO.
The Heart of Erin. An Irish Story of Today. By Miss Owens Blackburne. 3 vols.
- Through America; or, Nine Months in the United States. By W. G. Marshall. Illustrated from Photographs. New and Cheaper Edition.
An Englishwoman in Utah: the Story of a Life's Experience in Mormonism. By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse. New Edition.
MACMILLAN AND CO.
The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols.
E-days at Home and Elsewhere. By E. S. Naudal.
F. L. MAY AND CO.
May's British and Irish Press Guide. 1882.
OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, AND FERRIER.
A Story of Two Years: or, Gertrude Ellerslie. By Mrs. Meldrum. 2 vols.
PAUL AND CO.
A Flight to Mexico. By J. J. Aubertin. With Seven Illustrations.
REMINGTON AND CO.
Songs and Rhymes: English and French. By W. Herries Pollock.
RIVINGTON.
The Children of the Throne.
SEELEY AND CO.
Changes and Chances. A Tale. By Mrs. Carey Brock.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.
The Highland Sportsman. A Compendious Sporting Guide to the Highlands of Scotland. By R. Hall. Illustrations.
The Eddy-Tone Lighthouses (New and Old). An Account of the Building and General Arrangements of the New Tower. By E. Price Edwards. With an Abridgement of Smeaton's Narrative of the Building of the Old Tower. By T. Williams.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.
Notes and Jottings from Animal Life. By the late Frank Buckland. With Illustrations.
SOTHERAN AND CO.
History of Champagne. With Notes on the Other Sparkling Wines of France. By H. Vizetelly. With 350 Engravings.
TINSLEY BROS.
Heavily Handicapped. By Genie Holtzmeier. 2 vols.
WEBSTER AND LARKIN.
Webster's Royal Red Book; or, Court and Fashionable Register for May, 1882.

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